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LAST EDITION

GERMANS FIGHT HARD TO ESCAPE BEING CUT OFF

Marne Salient Assumes Form of
Letter U, With Germans En-
deavoring to Pour Out at Top
—Enemy Losses Enormous

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor.

In the midst of a veritable inferno, with every one of his railway lines and practically all of his roads under gun fire, General von Boehm is struggling to evacuate the Marne salient, and to carry off his guns and matériel. The losses he is being subjected to in the effort must be simply hideous. But General Foch, having gained the initiative, will not permit the battle to stabilize, and not all the efforts of the reserves of Ludendorff is pouring in to von Boehm's assistance can stay the steadily increasing throttle of the ring of the Allies or clear the road for the German withdrawal. Where the allied shells do not fall, the allied bombs are being showered. The great depot of Fère-en-Tardenois is in flames, and the Franco-American troops are only six miles off, with their shells crashing into it. On the other side of the salient the Highland troops of the British Army are slowly forcing their way through the dense forests on the hills southwest of Rheims, and in the last three days have alone captured 1100 Germans in these woods.

Division after division is being thrown recklessly into the maelstrom by the German High Command. But in spite of everything the hedge of American, British, French and Italian bayonets grows nearer and nearer. Between 50 and 70 divisions have so far been sacrificed by the German Crown Prince in this one phase of his ceaseless efforts to reach Paris. And the extent of his disaster may be read in the fact that the censors in Berlin are reduced to printing the most ridiculous nonsense in the papers to deceive the public. The Tageblatt, for instance, explains that the original capture of the heights beyond the Marne was essential to provide a flank protection for the troops advancing eastward on the northern bank. With the result that when this task was accomplished, and it became necessary to meet the enemy's counter offensive, there was no further object in holding the southern bank. An ingenious explanation which does not explain why the positions on the northern bank were relinquished before the Franco-American attacks. The Berliner Zeitung has an even more ingenious explanation, but one thoughtlessly contradictory of that furnished by the Tageblatt. The Zeitung has discovered that the Germans crossed to the southern bank in order to put the French batteries out of action, and that consequently the guns left there, when they deliberately retired, were disabled French guns and not German ones. The Lokal Anzeiger tells how the French poured gas and shells into unoccupied positions, and were badly cut up themselves, in doing this, by the German batteries on the northern bank and by the airplanes. But the highest effort of the imagination is reached by the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, in the declaration that "the latest German offensive has come to a standstill, but only temporarily, when it had reached its main objective." This, the writer insists, was part of von Hindenburg's plan, for von Hindenburg has other interests in the fire and other objectives in view. So the press struggles to hide from the

(Continued on page six, column one)

REPLY OF JAPAN ON SIBERIA RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The reply of Japan on the action to be taken by that government in Siberia has been received by the State Department. No announcement is made as to when it will be made public.

ALIEN EDITOR IS WITNESS FOR I. W. W.

Bulgarian Says He Is Opposed to
All Governments Except One
That Is Conducted by Work-
ers and for Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau.

CHICAGO, Ill.—George Andreytchine, the first of the I. W. W. foreign language editors to testify in the trial of 101 I. W. W. here, was placed on the stand by the defense on Wednesday. Andreytchine was editor of the Bulgarian paper Workers Thought, which he established. The paper was printed in Chicago from the press of the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau adjoining international headquarters.

The Bulgarian editor told the jury that he did not believe in governments. His experiences in Europe, he said, had led him to discredit old world governments, and, when he ran up against what he termed "steel trust government" in the iron range of Minnesota, he said he lost faith in all governments. He stood for a society where workers ruled.

The Americanization question is bound up with all these foreign language editors of the I. W. W. The others are to follow Andreytchine. It is said by the defense, and from this standpoint the Bulgarian writer bears an interest even beyond this trial. In December of 1913 he came to America with dislike of all the governments he had seen in Europe. His anti-government sympathies led him into an American anti-government organization, this I. W. W. He worked mostly among the South Slavs on the Mesaba Range. He said yesterday, "I didn't know much English." Finally he collected funds, set up a paper in Bulgarian, wherein he spoke his views, which by this time were against all governments, including government in America. This history took place within four years. Andreytchine is today accounted by the government as one of the most extreme revolutionists in the I. W. W.

Andreytchine's testimony also threw some light on the Bulgarians in North America. It gave an interesting insight on the European War, in that he stated the Bulgarian Government had sent out a call for Bulgarian Reservists in this country to return home shortly before the opening of the European war. "They tried to get me back two months before war broke out," he said. Andreytchine was drafted into the Bulgarian Army, fought against Turkey and was wounded.

"You say your harrowing experiences in Bulgaria led you to dislike governments?" Inquired F. K. Nebeker, chief government prosecutor. "Governments by nature are bad unless conducted by the workers and for the workers," replied Andreytchine without hesitation. He has a keen face. He had studied in France before coming to America in 1913. The French, the Germans and the Bulgarian governments have shot

(Continued on page 11, column five)



Former Tzarevitch of Russia at the age of ten

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Moscow report to the Berlin Lokalanzeiger states that the former Tzarevitch, Alexis, passed away within a few days of his father's execution.

The Grand Duke Alexis, former Tzarevitch of the Russian Empire, became heir apparent to Tzar Nicholas II at his birth 14 years ago, thereby taking precedence of his uncle, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, younger brother of Nicholas, who was then heir presumptive. Alexis was the center of much of the court intrigue that marked the closing years of the Romanoff dynasty. As the revolution of March 13, 1917, compelled the abdication of Nicholas, preliminary reports from Petrograd stated that young Alexis would take his father's place under the regency of the Grand Duke Michael. These, however, proved incorrect. Nicholas II, in his manifesto to his people, having declared that, "not wishing to separate ourselves from our beloved son we bequeath the heritage to our brother the Grand Duke Michael." Alexis then accompanied his father into exile in Siberia.

LIQUOR MARKED FOR MAINE SEIZED

Federal Authorities Confiscate
100 Quarts in Express Office
—Case Against One Boston
Shipper Comes Up Aug. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau.

BOSTON, Mass.—Confiscation by United States federal officials of two barrels of liquor at the North Station marked for Bar Harbor, Me., on Wednesday; the seizure in May of a trunk containing 50 quarts of liquor bottled by the Terminal Wine Company at 104 Canal Street, and the assignment of Aug. 1 as the date for hearing the complaint against the proprietor of the Terminal Wine Company for alleged shipments of liquor to Maine in April, was regarded today as indicating an effort on the part of the federal authorities to cooperate with Maine officials in the more rigid enforcement of the law prohibiting shipments of liquor into dry states.

Seizure of the two barrels containing nearly 100 quarts of liquor was made by Deputy Marshal Arthur F. Shinnors. The barrels had been in the express office for some time awaiting designation by the consignee of the name of the consignee. The liquor will either be destroyed or turned into alcohol for use by the government.

When the federal authorities seized the trunk of whiskey, bottled by the Terminal Wine Company, in May, proprietors of the company declared that the shipment was made by parties who had bought the liquor apparently for local use, and that they were not responsible for attempting to send it to Maine.

On June 14 the proprietors were arrested under a complaint containing five counts for alleged shipments by the Terminal Wine Company of liquor to Gerry Galusa of Mexico, Me., Fred Guilbert, V. Memont, Plus Kewega and John H. Skerry, all of Rumford, Me., in April. The complaint declared that the shipment was a violation of the law and that the whiskey was not intended for scientific, medicinal, sacramental or mechanical purposes.

McKenna and Sullivan pleaded not guilty to the complaint, and furnished \$500 each for their appearance at a hearing before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes. Counsel succeeded in securing one postponement, but today Commissioner Hayes ordered the defendants to appear on Aug. 1.

SIR JOSEPH JONAS ON TRIAL IN LONDON

Enemy Alien Agitation Adds to
Interest in Case of Wealthy
Steel Manufacturer, Former
Lord Mayor of Sheffield

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In view of the recent enemy alien agitation, much interest was shown in the trial, which commenced yesterday, for conspiracy under the Official Secrets Act, at Old Bailey, before Mr. Justice Lawrence, of Sir Joseph Jonas, wealthy steel manufacturer and former Lord Mayor of Sheffield.

Charles Alfred Vernon, manufacturer's agent, of London, and his father, Carl August Hahn, Vernon's real name being Hahn, were also indicted on various counts. All pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General, opening for the Crown, said that Sir Joseph and Vernon were suspected of communicating information to the enemy that might be useful to him. Sir Joseph, with whom Vernon had been in correspondence for some time on the forbidden subjects, was found in possession of important documents.

A prominent figure in the case is Herr Paul von Gontard of Berlin, who is connected with small arms manufacturing firms there on a large scale, and who is in intimate terms with Sir Joseph. Richard Zieschang, of German parentage, employed in November, 1913, as foreman at Vickers' Crayford Works, but discharged since the prosecution began, has been prominently mentioned in the conspiracy, but no evidence in law against him could be found.

Vickers had been engaged in manufacturing a new rifle for the British Army, the specifications of which were stored at their Crayford works. Correspondence, the bulk of which was found locked in Sir Joseph's office, showed that the latter possessed and had been applied to for information about Vickers rifle works which would enable German experts to tell the daily output.

There were also details about flying machines, and it could be proved that Vernon obtained, through Zieschang, information relating to a new steering gear for the British navy. Although there was no actual copy of the letter from Sir Joseph sending information to Germany, the Attorney-General asked that it be inferred from the correspondence read that Sir Joseph did it.

Witnesses were called for the defense, showing that Sir Joseph had not sympathized with Germany, but with England, and that Hahn was a Freemason. Another witness stated that the manufacture of the rifle referred to had been abandoned, never reaching beyond the experimental stage. It was also shown that Zieschang as foreman, had free access to the confidential plans.

The case was adjourned till today.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE FIRED ON BY MISTAKE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An American submarine has been fired upon by an allied armed ship off the New England coast. The submarine was only slightly damaged and no one aboard was injured.

The Navy Department has issued this statement: "The Navy Department is informed that a United States submarine was fired on by mistake by an armed merchant vessel on July 23, off the American coast. One shell penetrated the outer hull of the submarine, but did not explode. No material injury was done, only a small section of shell plating being damaged. No one aboard was injured, and the submarine proceeded to her base under her own power."

M. CAILLAUX AND THE MALVY TRIAL

Former French Premier Once
Again Comes Into Prominence
and Will Probably Be Per-
mitted to Make Explanations

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The other day, M. Caillaux was requesting that he should be heard by the high court in the Malvy trial with reference to some minor statements that had already been made concerning him. Now he has suddenly leaped to a position of first class interest in the case, and it is probable he will be permitted to make explanations as in the Bonnet Rouge trial. Here, however, we have M. Caillaux apparently fighting shy of defeatist maneuvers.

A man named Beauquier, a former soldier and exempt from military service on age grounds, was witness in this instance. He came into intimate association with a lady friend of Lipscher, who had been in Belgium with him just before the war. Lipscher at the end of 1914 was in Switzerland, evidently engaged in defeatist business. The woman, Madame Duverger, told Beauquier she was in close touch with him, and acting on his behalf in Paris and that references to an individual named Caron in Lipscher's letters really meant M. Caillaux, whom she frequently saw and to whom she had communicated proposals for peace which had come to her through Lipscher.

She said that the essence of these proposals which could be carried through was that France and Belgium were to be evacuated by the Germans, such part of Alsace-Lorraine as was then occupied by France should be retained, and the rest was to receive autonomy. France was then not to interfere with such action as Germany might contemplate taking against England.

M. Caillaux would not listen to these proposals and, on a later occasion, when Madame Duverger passed on the suggestion that he should go to Switzerland and negotiate directly there on somewhat similar lines, he answered that it was too soon to do such a thing, and that if he attempted it, it would be the end of him. He would, however, consider it later.

The only other evidence of any consequence at this hearing was that of M. Desbons, a lawyer, who had appeared in the case once heard in the appeal court concerning the theft of a packet of M. Malvy's papers. He was called to show the intimacy between M. Malvy and Almeyreda of the Bonnet Rouge gang.

M. Desbons said that a young criminal who had been arrested had confessed that documents of a political character had been taken from M. Malvy's quarters and, shortly afterward, when he met Almeyreda, the latter expressed anxiety about the missing papers. Desbons was curious and asked Almeyreda why he was so much concerned. Almeyreda answered that M. Malvy was an intimate friend and he was anxious on that account. Almeyreda gave him a list of the papers which he said M. Malvy had given him, and asked him to assist him toward recovering them. They concerned home and foreign political affairs.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The trial of Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, was resumed today. Madame le Brun testified she had made 13 trips to Germany, where she had been entrusted with missions in France, although she was really in the service of the French General Headquarters.

"A German lieutenant," the witness said, "told me 'we have in the French Government a person who has belonged to us for many years.' When I reported this in France I was told that it was useless to search for further information in this matter, but on my next trip to Germany I asked the name of this person and the German officer replied, 'He is too highly placed. I fear too much for you and him.'"

The witness said that on returning to France she had two female spies watched and arrested. One of them told her, she said, that she had a permit to travel from Pascal Cecaiddi, Radical Socialist Deputy, who had said to her, "Keep silent. Make yourself forgotten."

"I know," added the witness, "of the relations between M. Cecaiddi and M. Caillaux. I asked permission to return to Germany to elucidate this affair, but my chief, Colonel Zopf, refused, saying that I would only get shot, as I had only one chance in a hundred in returning. I insisted upon going, but Colonel Zopf persisted in his refusal to permit it."

OFFENSIVE AGAINST ITALY
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new offensive against Italy by German and Austrian divisions commanded by a German general has been determined upon by the Central Powers, according to information reaching the Italian high command. An official dispatch from Italy today said German troops for the offensive already had arrived in Austria.

FORMER GERMAN CONSUL ARRESTED

Oswald Kunhardt, Long Ger-
many's Boston Representative,
Held After a Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau.

BOSTON, Mass.—Oswald Kunhardt, former consul in this city for Germany and Austria-Hungary, was arrested on Wednesday near his summer residence at Manchester, Mass., as an enemy alien, and after a four-hour examination by Assistant United States Attorney Judd Dewey, was placed in the Cambridge jail pending a final disposition of the case by the Department of Justice. The prisoner was before Mr. Dewey again today.

Federal officials refused to state whether Kunhardt's arrest had any connection with the German submarine activity in nearby waters. Manchester officers reported that Kunhardt had erected a pole near his Manchester house and that he has been flying a white handkerchief for some time.

Since the outbreak of the war Kunhardt has been under surveillance by federal authorities, and while he claimed to have relinquished his official duties with the entrance of the United States into the conflict, he still maintained an office on Pearl Street as the representative in the United States of the Berlin Aniline Works.

He registered as an alien enemy in February, and has been a frequent visitor at Mr. Dewey's office in the Federal Building, but it was not until Wednesday that he was taken as an alien enemy.

He had been a resident of Boston for nearly 20 years and had secured a prominent position in local society, being a member of several exclusive clubs. He assisted in the negotiations and management of the German-American yacht race series at Marblehead and Kiel in 1906, 1907, 1909, 1911, and 1912, and was a member of the Eastern Yacht Club. For the past few years he has made Manchester, Mass., on the shore of Massachusetts Bay, his summer home and despite the order placing a ban on Germans at shore resorts, he has been frequently seen on the beach near his house, from which it was possible to scan the Bay for many miles. When taken into custody he was seated on the beach with a gentleman and two ladies.

Kunhardt was born in Hamburg in 1875, and after an extended trip in the southern hemisphere, wrote a book on his experiences. He served in the private guard of the German Emperor for a year, and came to Boston in 1898. He is not married.

GENERAL SMUTS ON THE WAR SITUATION

Says It Gives Sufficient Ground
for Cheerfulness and Deep
Gratitude—Gap Made by
Russia Filled by America

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—General Smuts, speaking at the Cannon Street Hotel luncheon, yesterday, described the present war position as most interesting and hopeful. He considered that what had happened, during the last month or so, gave sufficient ground for cheerfulness and deep gratitude. They could see, he said, what an enormous change had suddenly come over the scene. The great German blow had collapsed, and on the Marne there was again a turn of tide as four years ago, which it was to be hoped would be final. The gap made by Russia's defection had been filled by America, whose army in France at the present rate would soon be as large as the armies of France and England together.

Turning to his own country which he declared had emerged from strifes and divisions of the past, General Smuts begged that not too much attention should be paid to what he described as the little troubles stirring South Africa's surface. The elements, he said, that work for unity there far exceed the few sporadic influences to the contrary. The native population was not only the greatest problem, but the greatest asset. It was in the interest of the Empire at large and the whole of the South African population that German South Western Africa should remain part of the South African Dominion, and he looked forward to Rhodesia also being in the Dominion of South Africa which would then extend to the Zambesi and become a noble heritage for future generations.

Turning to reconstruction problems, General Smuts sounded warning against too much government control. He said British industry had been built up by guiding initiative and resource rather than by government control. Opening up the Empire's trade communications he considered to be the true scope for government activity. The way the government could help was by removing distances, improving communications, and helping transport with government money and advice; thus would war losses be soonest recouped.

VATICAN AGAIN WILL URGE PEACE TO SAVE GERMANY

Effort Seen to Stop War Before
the Enemy Is Vanquished—
End Now Would Give to the
Germans an Empire in Russia

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from its Washington Bureau. Copy-
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WASHINGTON, D. C.—The enemies of autocracy are about to receive another appeal for peace from the Vatican. This time the movement will not be directed in behalf of Austria especially, but is intended to save Germany from the inevitable defeat and possible destruction to which she is drifting. The information comes from official sources, although the President has not yet been informed of the forthcoming movement.

In Switzerland no less than three propagandist organizations are maintained, in close connection with Rome, and all have been working secretly to bring about a conclusion of the war before Germany is brought to her knees.

At the present moment the problem confronting the Pope is the method to be employed. According to the information at hand, there will be no flourish and display such as characterized the previous appeal. It was found that the publicity given the note from Rome caused so much popular opposition in the countries at war with Germany that the rejection of the appeal was a foregone conclusion long before any formal replies were made. So there is a strong probability that private and quiet avenues will be employed on this occasion. There are plenty of individuals in the confidence of the Pope who could be trusted for the purpose, and who could be depended upon to reach the ear at least of the rulers of the principal enemies of Germany.

Reports more or less fragmentary of peace proposals in Germany, and even of proposed terms, have reached Washington, but these are all unofficial. In due course the President will be informed officially of the plans being arranged in Rome, even long before it is safe to say, the projectors of the effort to save the tottering Central Empires, shall have intended he should receive this knowledge. For, according to this plan, as explained here, the governments at war with Germany are to be told secretly of the anguish the Holy Father feels over the condition of the world.

Whether the disclosure comes to The Christian Science Monitor through diplomatic sources, or through other avenues, may not be stated, but the revelation of Rome's concern for Germany is taken as the first confession, almost directly from Berlin, that the Central Empires see they are beaten and that they read the handwriting on the wall.

The fact that the Vatican is to move at this particular moment, when the pressure is so strong against Germany in France, and when the United States is coming on with an ever-increasing man power, and her vast resources, convinces those who know of this movement that the Pope realizes fully the peril of the Central Empires. This concern of Rome too, it is considered, may also have behind it some uncertainty as to the future of the Roman hierarchy itself in the general sweep of thought of democracy throughout the race of men.

Public officials here cannot give expressions of opinion on the Vatican movement, for the reason that this is the first word written about it. But they have informally scouted such advances heretofore. The United States Government is waiting for that day when sincerity, now totally foreign to the German thought, shall appear. On that day the war will end. When sincerity appears it will be possible to readjust the relations of the states and the intercourse of peoples. That has been and is the President's attitude as enunciated time and time again in his public speeches, so that it is even now certain that he will look first for sincerity when the chosen ambassador of Rome approaches him and makes his advances.

There was a time when the President could be deceived. It was at a time when, judging all men and nations by his own conception of what constitutes justice, honor, manliness and righteousness, he communed with the nations, Germany among the rest, on the basis of a frank and open diplomacy such as his own. Once Count von Bernstorff came to the White House with action in his words, a message of sympathy for the victims of the Lusitania in one hand and instructions to the German Minister in Mexico to plot against the United States in the other hand, but not now.

Events in which these very practices of medieval diplomacy, so foreign to the modern world contributed in large part to the entrance of the United States into the war have placed the President and people of this country beside those of the United Kingdom, France and Italy and all the lesser states arraigned against autocratic government and the result of militarism. He is so devoted to peace that all that the world holds most dear is being placed on the altar to attain it.

The information of the forthcoming peace movement of the Vatican, includes, for the most part in essen-

DAILY INDEX FOR JULY 25, 1918

Business and Finance.....	Page 12-13
Government's Steel Needs Urgent	
Real Estate Market	
Stock Market Quotations	
London Money Rates Firm	
Dividends Declared	
Produce Prices	
Shoe Buyers in Boston	
Weather Report	
Children's Page.....	Page 10
Editorials.....	Page 18
The Vatican Friedenssturm	
The Tramp	
The Maynards	
Notes and Comments	
Education.....	Page 16
Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler on Study of Chemistry in India	
How Schools in the United States Have Responded to War Demands	
Dr. Ernest C. Moore Discusses Stu- dents' Performance of "The Per- sians"	
Dr. William H. Maxwell Gives Hints to Teachers	
Vocations for Canadian Girls	
Training for Foremen in Chemical Plants	
Emphasis on Human Side of Teaching in United States	
English Note	
European War.....	
Sir Joseph Jonas on Trial in London	
Editor of Foreign Language Paper Testifies in I. W. W. Trial	
General Smuts on the War Situation	
German Fight to Escape Being Cut Off	
Official War Reports.....	1
Vatican Again to Urge Peace to Save Germany	
History of Recent Events in Russia	
Joint Action with Siberia Proposed	
Newfoundland's Part in the War	
Labor Dispute in Britain.....	7
General News.....	
Federal Officials Seize Liquor Marked for Maine	
Former German Consul in Boston Arrested	
M. Caillaux and the Malvy Trial	
Mr. Hughes on British Commerce	
Some New Spanish Trade Enterprises	

final details, the one purpose of saving Germany. There can be little question but that the project has its origin in Berlin. Whether the German plan to make use of those holding allegiance to Rome to break down the world opposition to Germany, or to employ all the forces of the Vatican as partisans to bring about reactionary movements, remains to be seen. What is known of the propaganda in Switzerland before referred to, indicates possibly that the plan includes these measures.

On the other hand, secrecy being maintained is not consistent with the usual procedure by which the pacifist elements among the enemies of Germany are appealed to.

Pope Benedict XV made an appeal for peace in August, 1914 but it lacked definite proposals and was without effect. His second appeal was made on August 1, 1917, and recommended that the material force of arms should give way to the moral force of right. This appeal was directed, it was generally understood, more in behalf of Austria than of Germany, although Germany was then facing a serious internal situation and the Pope's action was completely unexpected.

The rejection of the appeal by the Entente brought to the Kaiser the full knowledge that he and his government must turn to the last ditch. Russia later collapsed, the peace of Brest-Litovsk followed, and Rumania was taken in.

The plan to bring about peace by the employment of the Vatican and its adherents throughout the world, is considered to be actuated by the desire of Germany to lay down her arms now so that she may organize her loot in the East.

Professor Masaryk has pointed out that Germany can cease fighting now, give back Alsace Lorraine to France, restore Belgium, and come out of the war with an empire twice the size of that which she possessed in the summer of 1914. So when the emissary of Rome comes to the White House the President will look first for sincerity.

The governments of the United Kingdom, of France and of Italy and the United States are one, it is considered here, in the cause of giving all nations the right of self-determination. They are resolved to continue the war till the military masters of Germany are overthrown and the German people themselves declare their readiness to join the family of nations on the common world ground of democracy. At this moment, if the war should end as the Pope plans, Germany would be victorious, public men here have freely declared. They have gone so far as to say Germany would be the victor if the war should end with any government remaining in Germany founded upon a basis that would render possible in the future a repetition of the present condition to which the world has been brought.

This is considered specially the reason why, when a peace emissary comes, the President will look for sincerity.

Discussion in Senate

J. Hamilton Lewis Says Peace Proposals Will Be Made Shortly

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Possibilities of a peace offensive were focused in the Senate today at the semi-weekly session. All senators who spoke declared the crushing defeat of Germany was necessary before peace negotiations could be considered.

Senator Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip, warned Americans against "new professions of peace and false propaganda" from Germany.

"We are not allured by it or deceived by it," he said, declaring that Germany's intent was to cause a demand in this country and among the Allies for peace, and enable Germany to obtain a firmer grasp upon Russia and the East for preparation of a huge army to strike America later.

The German peace offer, he suggested, ought to have been indignantly repudiated by Emperor William, because it conflicts with his boasts.

Senator Sherman of Illinois, Republican, declared peace could come only by a victory that would sweep the Kaiser and his counselors out of power.

Senator Lewis declared that the United States had no intention, in the plan for joint allied operations in Russia, except to block Germany's plans to Prussianize the Far East. He added that another peace offer from Germany was en route through Italian sources.

"There is information in this community," he said, "that suggestions have been made through Italy and soon will be made known through proper diplomatic sources. Germany's proposition now is that she will tender Belgium, Rumania and Serbia concessions, with agreement for freedom of the seas, for self-government, and that she be allowed to deal as she pleases with other territory taken in what she terms her defense against Russia. Her object is to attain the East and hold it, and seemingly concede the demands for which America, Great Britain and France have been fighting, and spread the opinion that by continuing the war men are dying needlessly."

If allowed Germany would try to hold the eastern peoples in subjection, Senator Lewis said, adding that her plans involved raising an army of stupendous force to assault the United States from the Pacific in a new war.

"The United States," he said, "would be the first to pay the penalty of yielding to the artful suggestions from Germany to cause Americans to protest against further conduct of the war."

Senator Sherman said he did not care to hear any peace talk or intimation of peace until Germany gave up Belgium and every foot of French soil, stopped the use of submarine warfare and gave pledges for the future against submarine warfare.

"Never can there be peace without an overwhelming victory," he declared.

JOINT ACTION WITH SIBERIA PROPOSED

Government at Vladivostok Submits Note to Allies Requesting Joint Military Action, Including Japan and China

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Simultaneously with the publication of the agreement regarding allied intervention in the Murman district, Reuter messages indicate that progress is being made toward a corresponding settlement in Siberia. The Provisional Government at Vladivostok is stated to have submitted a note to the Allies on July 15, requesting joint military action, and it is announced that a special session of the Japanese Privy Council, presided over by the Emperor, has passed a measure for intervention, while the Chinese war office and cabinet has decided that China also shall participate in intervention in Siberia.

Meanwhile an agreement between General Horvath and the Tzecho-Slovaks is regarded as imminent, the terms being that the latter shall receive guns and ammunition to facilitate operations against the Austro-German prisoners at Khabarovsk, and in West Siberia, while the Horvath Government will undertake the civil administration of Nikolai and Vladivostok, with headquarters at the latter place. Four thousand Cossacks in the Nikolai region have joined General Horvath, explaining that they held aloof previously for fear the Bolsheviks would destroy their homes. The Austro-Germans at Khabarovsk possess 60 big guns, manned by skillful Austrian gunners, but their morale was shaken by the severe defeat the Tzecho-Slovaks recently inflicted on them at Nikolai.

Murman Agreement

Provisions of Contract Between Allies and Russian Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Continuing the text of the agreement between the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France and the Murman Regional Council of Russia, regarding joint defensive action, the first portion of which has already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, the dispatch is as follows:

Item 8 stipulates that the trustworthiness of Russian troops shall promise to secure, as far as possible, the import of manufactured goods, and other articles of first necessity.

Item 9 stipulates that the Allies' representatives shall promise to secure to the regional council, as far as possible, all necessary materials and implements for technical equipment, and supplies for the execution of its program of construction, elaborated by mutual agreement, which first takes into consideration wartime requirements, and then the development of international trade in commerce and local fisheries.

Item 11 stipulates that all expenses incurred by the Allies as a result of the agreement shall be set down to the account of the respective powers.

Item 12 stipulates that the Allies' representatives recognize that their governments must give necessary financial assistance to the regional council.

Item 13 stipulates that the present agreement shall come into force from the moment of its ratification by the regional council, and remain in force so long as economic relations between the Russian central authority, on one side, and the Murman regional council and the governments of the Allies, on the other, are not reestablished.

Item 14 stipulates that, before signing the agreement the Allies' representatives, in the name of their governments, shall affirm the absence of any purpose of conquest concerning the whole or any part of the Murman region, while the President of the Regional Council shall declare, before the Russian people and the allied governments, that the agreement's only object is to guard the integrity of the Murman region, for a great United Russia. The message adds that the agreement has been signed by the President of the Murman Regional Council and representatives of the powers named, and sanctioned by the Murman Regional Council on July 7.

Dr. Helfferich for Moscow

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin telegram states that the new German diplomatic representative at Moscow is to be Dr. Karl Helfferich, formerly director of the Deutsche Bank, who, since the war, has acted successively as Secretary of State for Finance, and for the Interior, and has always been marked out as a man who is to conduct the economic settlement at the eventual peace conference.

Bulgarian Grain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Bulgarian Government has placed an embargo on all this year's grain crops in Bulgaria, Macedonia, the Morava district and the Dobrudja.

New Government in Urals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Moscow message states that general mobilization began July 17. According to Moscow newspapers, General Dutoff, the Cossack leader, has formed a government in the Urals and the Soviet troops have abandoned Oren-

burg and the Southern Urals, while on the Ekaterinburg-Tcheliabinsk railway they are falling back before the Tzecho-Slovaks. On the Western Ural front, the Soviet forces are making a stand near Erslanovo.

Meanwhile hunger revolutions are reported at Rybinsk and Uglich on the Volga, as well as at Lublin and Jaroslavl.

The von Mirbach Affair

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Berlin message states that Mr. Tschelcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has informed the German chargé d'affaires in Moscow, that up to July 19, over 200 members of the Left Revolutionary Party implicated in von Mirbach's assassination and in the counter-revolution, were shot, while over 100 people have been arrested. Those executed included Mr. Alexandrovich, former assistant president of the committee which is alleged to have organized the plot against von Mirbach.

Bolsheviks in Mongolia

PEKING, China, June 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The Amban of Urga, Mongolia, is having trouble with the Bolsheviks. He reports to the Chinese Central Government here that Bolsheviks have crossed the frontier from Kiakhta, Siberia, and attacked Maimachen, the Chinese section of Urga. Several dozen houses and stores were plundered. The Amban asks for troops to restore order and protect the peaceful citizens from the Bolsheviks. He is the Chinese Governor in the Urga region.

Urga is 165 miles south-southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier. Urga is 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Russians and Ukrainians

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A dispatch from Kiev to the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, of Essen, says:

"The last sitting of the peace conference culminated in an open quarrel between the Russians and the Ukrainians. Friction also developed between the Ukrainians and the delegates representing the Republic of the Don Cossacks, owing to territorial claims, but these negotiations will be continued. All relations were broken off with the Crimean Republic."

General Gurko in Command

BASEL, Switzerland (Thursday)—According to Russian newspaper dispatches received here, General Gurko, former commander of the armies on the Russian southwestern front, who was expelled from Russia last October, has been placed in command of the Entente allied force in the Murman coast region.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN ISAACS LIBEL CASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—At the resumed hearing of the Isaacs libel action yesterday Reginald McKenna, M. P., former Cabinet Minister, appeared in court, and after stating that he had Mr. Asquith's permission to break the oath of secrecy, confirmed Sir Charles Hobhouse's evidence that the letter to the Marconi Company of Jan. 21, withdrawing the reputation of the Marconi contract, was written as the result of a Cabinet decision and approved by the Cabinet.

Sir Henry Norman, a wireless expert, denied he or Sir Charles had offered to the Telefunken Company that they should start keen competition with the Marconi, and characterized as false the Telefunken directors' letter, claiming that regarding the arrangements they had made they had told Sir Charles Hobhouse and him that they—the Telefunken Company, were naturally competing with the Marconi in England.

Sir John Simon, while addressing the jury, recalled Mr. Hurd, who had found the Telefunken Company directors' letter of July 21, in which was a reference to Sir Henry Norman's desire to call up sharp competition against the Marconi Company. Mr. Hurd had replied that neither Mr. Isaacs nor himself attached importance to the Leppel maneuvers, and stated there was no reference in these letters, either to Sir Charles Hobhouse or the imperial wireless chain. He had, he added, a telegram in which the Telefunken Company asked who Mr. Hobhouse was.

Continuing Sir John said Godfrey Isaacs apparently failed to realize the enormity of his charge against the late Postmaster-General.

POSTMEN TO RETURN TO WORK TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—As the result of a meeting of a delegation of the striking postmen and the Canadian Cabinet yesterday afternoon, the mail carriers in the various cities in which the men went out will return to work today.

A conference will be held between representatives of the postmen and a committee of the Cabinet when the men's grievances will be discussed and remedied. The local end of the strike was of very short duration, the service hardly being disturbed.

WAR BOND INVESTMENTS

LIVERPOOL, England (Thursday)—The recent improvement in war bond investments is not solely the result of patriotic endeavor. The Daily Post learns, but it is said that within the last few days there have been substantial purchases on neutral account. This, if true, is an indication of the neutral view as to the issue of the war.

HISTORY OF RECENT EVENTS IN RUSSIA

Writer in Italian Paper Predicts Fall of Bolshevik Régime, and Says That Peace Is Considered a Delusion by Russians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In a recent number of the *Unità* Oscar Skarbek-Tschowchowsky gives a summary of the present political situation in Russia, preceded by a short sketch of the events of the last half century which have led up to it. Russian socialism, he affirms, has always been, and still is, divided into two camps, revolutionary socialism and social democracy. The first party, formed about the middle of the last half century, which made its way among the intellectual young people, attempted to extend its activities among the peasants, but met with either suspicion or, often, hostile reception. The Russian peasant, only just freed from a century-old servitude, took little interest in theories, and was more interested by any attack on the Tsar, the head of the orthodox church. In fact this first revolutionary movement in Russia had only a scanty following, since it made little headway among the peasants and could not rely for support on the, at that time, scanty working-class populations of the towns; nevertheless the "Nihilist" activities alarmed the government and the well-known struggle between the terrorist methods of the revolutionaries and the repressive measures of the authorities began.

About 1885 the Russian Social Democratic Party appeared, founded by Plekhanoff and strictly Marxist in its program. Thanks to the movement for the industrialization of Russia, which developed during the end of the last century and the beginning of the present one, the new party was able to make rapid growth among the working class proletariat in the industrial centers. It would have become a most powerful organization, but for the split which occurred in 1903, dividing it into two hostile groups, that of the Minimalists or "Mensheviks," led by Plekhanoff, and that of the Maximalists or "Bolsheviks," who followed Lenin. The Minimalists proclaimed the necessity for waiting, before bringing about the social revolution, until capitalism had developed sufficiently to make possible the passage from the capitalist to the collectivist phase of production, while the Maximalists pressed the necessity for bringing about the social revolution immediately. All these Socialist parties, revolutionary, Socialists, Mensheviks, and Bolsheviks, were agreed upon the necessity for bringing about the downfall of the Tsarist régime, only before the social revolution could take place, came the necessity for a political revolution.

The revolution which broke out in Russia in 1905 after the unsuccessful war with Japan had this political character. The movement came especially from the working and intellectual classes in the towns. Where the peasants took part in it they gave it an agrarian character, but these agrarian disturbances were repressed by the government without much difficulty. The working class agitation was repressed also, but with greater difficulty. Then came the great strikes of October, 1905, which led to the promulgation of the famous ukase of Oct. 30 with its constitutional undertakings. Socialist propaganda was able to develop more quickly after this, but it found itself to some extent counterbalanced by that of a new party, not really socialistic but very radical in its program, the party of the "Trudoviki," led, at that time, by Kerensky. It differed from the Revolutionary Socialists in its more radical methods than its program, recommending compromise with the landed proprietors and affirming it to be the duty of the state to compensate expropriated landlords.

The elections to the first Duma of May, 1906, were not very favorable for the Revolutionary Socialists, but gave a considerable number of posts to the Trudoviki and to the democratic Socialists, especially to the Mensheviks. It was in this first Duma that the moderate, liberal, and essentially bourgeois in its character made its appearance. It claimed a number of adherents and, by combining with the Left, obtained a considerable majority over the government which thereupon dissolved the Duma. The second Duma showed the "Cadets" in a position of even greater power, and as it continued to oppose the government this was again dissolved in 1907. The result of a law restricting the electorate found the Socialists with a few seats in the third Duma, the Cadets in a minority and the "Octobrists" or moderate conservative party, for the most part favorable to an absolutist régime, in the majority. With a subservient Duma the government was able to allow its liberal promises of 1905 to lapse, and returned to the old system of reactionary absolutism while the Socialist parties, more harshly persecuted than ever, returned to their former methods of secret propaganda.

Such were the conditions when the war of 1914 broke out. Then the Russian people were mobilized, and peasants, workmen, and intellectuals were all gathered together in the same camps and barracks, thus greatly facilitating conditions for the carrying on of Socialist propaganda, and little by little the workmen and intellectual Socialists succeeded in converting the great mass of peasant-soldiers to their way of thinking. The propaganda of the Socialists was helped on by the discontent prevailing in the army, owing to defeats, lack of adequate armaments and munitions, and the unsatisfactory way in which the troops were equipped and supplied, as well as by persistent rumors that the leaders had sold themselves to the Germans. The soldiers believed that the old régime was sacrificing them, and their hatred against Tsarism grew in proportion to the ills with which they had to put up. In the rear and in the interior of the country, especially, the Socialist propaganda among the soldiers gave better results, which surpassed the most optimistic hopes.

The condemnation for high treason of Captain Minnsoidov and the explosion of the powder factory at Ochta near Petrograd, brought about, it was alleged, at the instigation of the Minister for War, Sukhomlinoff, and other occurrences, helped to shake confidence in the leaders, the rigors of the winter of 1916-17 brought exasperated feeling to a head and this resulted in the coup d'état and revolution of March, 1917. This, Oscar Skarbek-Tschowchowsky maintains, was mainly the work of the army, and was essentially political and anti-Tsarist. Its rapid success surprised the Socialist organizations which did not expect such a "swift triumph." The first Bourgeois coalition government would have been able to keep itself in power, the writer says, if it had known how to restrain the Socialist propaganda and to enhance its prestige with some military success, but the army began to crumble and the Cadets were not strong enough to stop the Socialist propaganda.

The Maximalist pacifist program had free play and the agitation for an immediate partition of land gained the sympathies of the rural population. The writer goes on to trace the events which led to the fall of the Cadet - Octobrist Government and placed and kept the Bolsheviks in power. The immediate peace made by the latter temporarily strengthened their position with the peasants and the soldiers who wished to have nothing more to do with war, but the Bolshevik peace has turned out to be a delusion. Sooner or later, the writer says, the course of events will inevitably force the Bolsheviks to make way for other parties.

MR. W. M. HUGHES ON BRITISH COMMERCE

Prime Minister of Australia Declares British Government Has Been Dependent on German Firm for Nickel Supplies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, gave another address when dining last night, at the British Empire Producers Organization, to meet the labor leaders and captains of industry.

In the course of the speech Mr. Hughes said he had frequently emphasized the great importance of organization as being essential to national and economic welfare. Since there was much confusion as to what he meant by organization, it was his intention to explain what he meant by saying, "If we would avoid economic and national destruction, we must prepare to deal with the great and complex problems that peace will bring in its train, and that we can only do this by organization." The organization referred to was not, he declared, a formal thing, a doctrine, nor an electioneering cry, but merely an adaptation of plain business-like methods to the circumstances of Britain, of the Empire, and of every industry in it.

Above all, its object is not, as was sometimes imagined, to wage economic war, but solely for economic defense. The reserves of the Empire should be used and developed, thus insuring an adequate supply of raw materials for industries, and these industries should be equipped with the most up-to-date methods, so that regular and profitable employment for all available capital and labor would be assured. Wealth production would be so greatly increased, that it would be possible to carry the huge burdens imposed by the war, and find employment for all at good wages and decent conditions of labor.

In this way, Britain and the Empire would be enabled to hold their own on their merits in home and foreign markets.

It was necessary that a plan of organization, besides conforming to the actual requirements of the economic and national circumstances of Britain and the Empire, should rest on sound foundations. This, Mr. Hughes declared, is a vital point and "brings us forthwith to the question of clearing the surface of the ground and the depths beneath the surface, of enemy influences and interests, so that British industry should rest on British, and not on enemy foundations."

"We must," he declared, "dig, drag, or sweep out German influence or interests, wherever they exist." To that patriotic work even the most fervent defender of the open door policy could hardly object. It would be no easy task to eradicate German influence, but he was glad that legislation was being introduced to deal with enemy traders and banks, although it was somewhat disconcerting to know that, after four years of war, firms like Merton & Co., an English name covering a man of German origin, an English company by fiction of law, but German in essence and character and blood, a brother of the German Metallgesellschaft, are still here in this citadel of Europe.

This, he declared, a tentacle of that great German industrial and financial octopus, which held the world in its grip before the war.

There is something, Mr. Hughes said, about the circumstances surrounding the Mertons, their operations, and their intimate relations with the government during the war that he did not quite understand. After four years of war, he was told on good authority, that this so-called English branch of this great German organization was still carrying on operations in this very city.

Mr. Hughes said he could hardly credit this astounding statement when he heard it the other day. Until April or May of this year, the British Government was dependent on the Mertons for all the nickel it required, except that supplied by one other firm, "and although this has now ceased," he continued, "the Mertons are still openly carrying on business here. How," he asked, "could the government of the United States place an American branch of the Metallgesellschaft on the black list, when an English branch is still permitted to trade by the British Government?"

Mr. Hughes then explained the necessity for securing raw materials for the British industries. "Why not," he asked, "make whatever arrangements are necessary to insure an adequate supply of raw materials from within the Empire, since the Empire produces, or can produce, the greater part of all the raw materials required? It is obvious," he declared, "that on the adequate supply of raw material absolutely depends the welfare of the British industries, and not less that of the nation itself. The Germans recognized this very clearly. The spoils of victory are to be controlled by Germany; meaning either the control of England's raw materials, or an open door; Germany does not mind which."

Mr. Hughes then discussed the question of the organization of each industry, illustrating the various methods which might be necessitated according to circumstances. In Australia, he explained, manufacturers and producers in each industry get together in an association, and elect a representative to a council, which acts as the executive for the industry. All are free to join, but no firm is forced to do so. This council considers the best method of promoting the industry's welfare. The government does not interfere. Such a scheme had its merits. It is practical; it does not disturb industry nor interfere with its management by private individuals.

Referring to after-war conditions, Mr. Hughes said that millions would be needed annually to pay pensions and other charges arising out of the war. The nation, he added, has got to get down to work. That is the fundamental fact.

"We must work to live." He was convinced that the business men of Great Britain are alive to the need for organization. They apparently wanted a lead. Responsibility for the first step, he declared, rested upon the government, and unless they make it soon, it would be too late.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

It is the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted in favor, 13.

Number that have voted against, 1.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 15.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—June 26.

State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):

LOUISIANA—May 23.

"NO BOOZE"

Charles M. Schwab, director of the Shipping Board, did not appear before the Senate Committee at the hearing on war emergency prohibition, says the American Issue. Chairman Hurley and Mr. Colby were there. Had Mr. Schwab appeared as a witness, he could have told the committee to "tell it to Tommy Mason."

Tommy Mason was superintendent of the construction work on the Tuckahoe, the naval collier turned out of the yards of the Northern Ship Building Company in 27 days, breaking the world's record. According to the Philadelphia North American, Mr. Schwab asked Tommy Mason how he did it and got the answer in two words, "No booze."

Here would have been testimony from the Shipping Board amounting to more than mere opinion.

EMANCIPATION FOR JEWS

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A bill granting equal political privileges to Jews is being prepared by the Rumanian Government, according to Bucharest advices. Full political rights will be granted to Jews who participated in the war and who were born in Rumania of Rumanian-born parents, and to Jews of professional callings who at the time of the 1916 campaign had been in practice 10 years.

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BOSTON

DEFINITION OF POLICY IN INDIA

Sincere Members of Both Groups
in India Are Desirous of Re-
sponsible Government for the
Country at Earliest Moment

Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of June 26, 27, July 6, 11 and 19.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"In India the interest taken by the educated classes in constitutional questions is intense." This opinion, expressed by Mr. Curtis in the introduction to his volume of letters to the Indian people was formed while he was busy with the materials on which he founded that pamphlet. Following a procedure tested by long experience, he collected facts and opinions not merely from documents, but at first hand from those who could speak with authority on the subject. The results were then reduced to a series of studies which were printed and circulated to several hundred officials and non-officials, both Indian and European, including, of course, those who had furnished the information. The private circulation of these studies led to so many demands for further copies that they had to be reprinted and published.

But that was not the only gratifying result of his labors. Shortly after Mr. Montagu's arrival in London, and just when the discussion of constitutional questions was fast degenerating into a racial controversy, a certain number of men of sober judgment drew together from both sides and endeavored to formulate proposals for submission to the Secretary of State, to which Europeans and Indians could both subscribe. They approached Mr. Curtis on the ground that in his notes on Indian government they had perceived a line of advance upon which they felt that agreement might be reached. This was the origin of the document known as the Joint Address to the discussion of which a whole article (No. II in the series) has already been given. Though on several important points it did not conform to Mr. Curtis' own views, yet he says expressly that he would have signed the document, as it stands, had he been qualified by residence in India to do so. On that account the consideration now to be given to the "Letters to the People of India" on Responsible Government can be simplified and shortened, for the conclusions arrived at in this little volume are very similar to those that have been reviewed in connection with the joint address.

Mr. Curtis is quite frank as to the shortcomings of the present mode of government. He points out that in India the need for social reform largely arises from customs which have been crystallized by decisions in the courts of law under the rigid legal system which British officials introduced from the West. The possibility of improving custom by custom has been checked in the process. The necessary corrective, he says, is a legislature which has power by statute to alter the binding effect of legal decisions, but this is largely wanting in India. Before the government will consent to alter the social law by statute, the reformer has to convince the government that he has behind him "an overwhelming demand" of public opinion. At present the means of showing that such a demand exists are wanting. On the other hand, Mr. Curtis thinks that the forces of reaction have every opportunity of convincing the government that a change in the law will be followed by serious trouble. A desire to avoid trouble has become a dominant motive of government in India.

Thus the author of these letters is as eager as any Indian reformer for present political conditions to be changed without delay. The question for him is, By what path can the goal of full responsible government be reached most quickly? That also is the question which the Congress leaders put to themselves. But he differs from them in thinking that there exists at present no bodies of electors who are capable of understanding the real issues involved in parliamentary struggles and in the making and unmaking of ministries. The Indian nationalists, on the other hand, point to the voters for the district and municipal boards, who make of course a large total in the aggregate. True, says Mr. Curtis, but their experience can do little or nothing toward elevating electorates for the reason that the primary voter for the district and municipal boards cannot possibly trace the effect of his vote on the legislative council. In a chapter entitled "Electoral System False and True" he traces the electoral chain by which a member of the Imperial Council is supposed to represent one of these voters.

1. The primary voter returns a member to the district or municipal board.

2. The board returns members to an electoral college.

3. The college returns a member to the Provincial Council.

4. The non-official members, including sectional members and those appointed by government, return a member to the Imperial Legislative Council.

"The system," says Mr. Curtis, "is one which destroys any real connection between the primary voter and the member who sits on the legislative council. Repeatedly have I asked those in a position to know whether a primary voter casts his vote with any reference to the effect it will have in determining the composition of the legislative council. The answer was always in the negative."

There is no need to refer again in detail to the proposal in the joint ad-

dress which would provide a training ground on which electors having the direct parliamentary vote might develop such qualities as political judgment and discipline. It is better now to pass on and to look at the whole problem in its broadest aspects. In what then does the basic difference between the two groups of reformers consist? Mr. Curtis and the signatories of the joint address, a mere handful upon the one hand, and, on the other, the leaders of thousands of the Indian National Congress and of the All-India Muslim League? All sincere members of both groups are desirous, as has been said, that genuine and complete responsible government for India should be established at the earliest opportunity possible; it is only in regard to the means to that end that they part company. According to the policy expressed in these letters and in the joint address, responsible government is best brought about by beginning with areas less in size than provinces, and larger than areas suitable for ordinary local government, and by giving in each full constitutional responsibility for well-defined purposes, purposes that can be enlarged when it is seen that the powers are widely used.

The Congress-League reformers, on the other hand, would make their advance to completely responsible government upon another line. They ask for greater representation on such executives, central and provincial, as already exist. They ask that the corresponding legislatures should be made practically Indian in composition, and that such bodies should have the power of the purse. Under these conditions they feel sure that the position of any executive could be made untenable unless it carried out the wishes of the Legislature. Thus, responsible government would be achieved by the difficult road that Britain herself traveled in bygone centuries. The partly representative executive would, however, they think, shorten the period required, though the effect of such a constitutional device might be utterly different from what its proposers anticipate, and produce mere confusion in all directions. To guard themselves against this, or any other untoward event that might be used as an argument for delay, the Congress ask for an unalterable time limit within which India shall attain the full measure of responsible government.

Herein then lies the basic difference. The signatories of the joint address trust the government of India and the British democracy, while the Congress-League reformers do not trust them. They go further. Not having this confidence, they seek to discredit those who have, and who frame their scheme accordingly. In moving that the Congress express "its grateful satisfaction over the pronouncement" in regard to responsible government, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee declared, according to The Times of India, that there was a rift in the lute. The message said that the time for the introduction was to be determined by the government of India and the British democracy. They (the Indians) were the people who were most vitally concerned in the matter, far more closely than either the government of India or the British democracy. The enemies of India were not quiet. They had raised the cry of "Not Yet!" Yes, it was a matter of shame; it was, however, no longer a frontal attack, but was a flank movement which possibly they learnt from the tactics of the Boer War. They said that they should not take a big jump into the unknown. They would begin with local self-government; they should expand it; they should establish responsible government in the domain of local government, and then they could extend the experiment to the higher provincial concerns.

It is clear that the last sentences refer to Mr. Curtis and the proposal contained in the joint address. Another speaker crossed the 't's, and dotted the 'i's, by saying that the proposal was made only to baffle the moderate scheme. But what became evident, as the discussion of this motion proceeded was that the word "responsible" had dropped a depth-charge upon the resolution of the former Congress of December, 1914. Speaking of this, Mr. Banerjee said he had just a word to say about the resolution (for that Congress) which did not provide for responsible government. Responsible government meant a government which was responsible to the electorate, and the executive of which was liable to dismissal by the representatives of the people. Those were the "fundamental principles" they were wanting. There (in the scheme) they had provided for the control of the budget. The power of the purse represented the sovereign power. By that they could control the executive. They could create a situation which would compel the executive to resign. That was the oriental way of doing things.

This amazing statement does not stand alone. In the letters to the people of India, Mr. Curtis quotes a very similar expression of opinion, and exactly answers Mr. Banerjee: "As one who desires to see responsible government established in India as quickly as possible, I venture to differ. Responsible government can and will be obtained by straightforward means. It will not be obtained by means designed to destroy all government in the process."

CHIEF CONSTABLES CONVENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HAMILTON, Ont.—At the fourteenth annual convention of the chief constables of Canada held in this city, Inspector Thomas J. Tunney of the military intelligence staff of the United States Army, in the course of an address on German propaganda in that country before the war started, advised that every alien enemy, no matter who or where they are, should be interned. He stated with confidence that of the \$22,000,000 provided by Hun agents to buy over the police force of the United States, not one cent had ever been accepted.



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Gift to Canadian Senate

Sir Robert Borden examining the black rod presented by the British branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association

ENEMY LANGUAGE BARRED BY MASONS

Illinois Grand Master, by Edict,
Prescribes English for Use in
Rituals and Records—Points
to Great World Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Because three of the nine German Masonic lodges in Illinois did not take steps to eliminate the use of the German language in their ritual and lodge records, after being requested to do so, Austin H. Scrogin, grand master of the Masonic fraternity for this State, has issued an edict which provides that after the second stated meeting in August the English language only shall be used by each lodge in recording its minutes. Where German has been used in rituals by these German lodges, English alone is to be used as soon as the officers have acquired the necessary proficiency to conduct properly the work in the English language, and from that time, and after Jan. 15, 1919, English shall be the language of the Masonic lodges.

Six of the nine Masonic lodges in Illinois referred to complied with the request to discontinue the use of the German language, and in issuing his edict the grand master said he fully appreciated the loyalty and patriotism of the members of these lodges which had been using the German language in their ritual and records, and wished to make acknowledgment of their quick and generous responses to calls made upon the Masons to support the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Masonic war work. He said:

"A crisis is impending; the right of nations to choose the form of government under which they live has been attacked by a predatory militaristic power with a savagery and inhumanity which shocks the moral sense of the world. The success of the attack would destroy democracy and free government and the achievement of the moral and religious progress and development of the human race for the past 200 years and the liberties of all free nations. The perpetuity of the fundamentals of Free Masonry now hangs in the balance. In such a time, in such a crisis, every loyal patriotic Mason must be conscious of the personal duty resting upon him to aid in all ways possible, in the supreme moment, to defeat this menace to humanity."

PLAN MADE TO STOP FISH PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N. J.—Profiteering in fish, should it be attempted, is likely to be foiled by the action of C. Asa Francis, chairman of the New Jersey Fish Commission. A plan has been put into operation whereby the commission will have submitted to it the prices received by the fishermen, and also the prices charged by the large markets, and these figures will be published for the information of the public. Mr. Francis said the commission would be in a position to know clearly whether more than a fair profit is taken.

The fishermen have been obtaining much higher prices than ever before in the history of their business. Should any profiteering be discovered, the commission is prepared to buy fish and have it marketed by concerns willing to handle the fish for the State.

TAX REVENUE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—New tax laws passed by the last Legislature resulted in raising the assessed valuation of property in the state \$74,287,636 last year. The increase was from \$450,691,231 to \$524,978,967, virtually all in personal property assessments.

NEW DEPARTURES IN FRENCH BUDGET

Finance Minister Cheered on Presenting Estimates of Expenditure—Country Shows Confidence in Its Future

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—After a very brief discussion, upon the brevity of which there have indeed been some comments, the Senate has disposed of the budget for 1918. It is an interesting scheme, it embraces new departures, it marks a general increase in expenses and taxation over other budgets, and in general it bears many of the features of the war budgets of other states. In particular the Finance Committee of the Senate that examined it, deplored that "never since the beginning of the war have we seen the spirit of prodigality given such free play."

When the budget scheme first made its appearance before the Chamber last November, it showed an estimate of nearly 7,800,000,000 francs in expenditure, and a trifle over 7,800,000,000 for income. In order to achieve this equilibrium with a small balance, M. Klotz, the Finance Minister, presented schemes for raising over 1,266,000,000 by new taxation. As the Chamber went into the matter, however, various alterations became necessary, and by February a rectified budget was on hand, according to which expenditure was a little over 8,287,000,000 francs and income 8,288,000,000, leaving a balance of over 500,000,000. But by the time the Chamber came to vote its final decision in April there had been a further general increase, the ultimate figures being 8,366,418,153 francs for expenditure and 8,371,103,358 for income, the balance of the latter over the former being 4,685,205. This was the budget that was sent along to the Senate, whose Finance Committee gave it the deepest attention and reported upon it and the financial situation in two enormous volumes, the general report consisting of 770 pages, and the other, on the expenditure of the various ministries, embracing 488 pages. After that, the Senate, in full session, disposed of the budget in an hour. Substantial reductions were made upon the estimates sent up by the Chamber, and the final state of the budget, as presented by the Finance Committee of the Senate, was: Expenditure, 8,361,459,488 francs, and income, 8,212,862,143 francs, leaving a deficit here of 148,597,345 francs.

Thus it will be perceived that the Senate reduced the expenses by nearly 5,000,000 francs, having settled upon a number of economies and rejected the idea of this being a "budget of transition," or experimental, in which various go-as-you-please methods might be adopted. But at the same time the senatorial committee had considerably to diminish the estimates of the income, this being largely due to the fact that there will be more delay in applying the new taxation than the Chamber had reckoned upon. Thus there was the unusual situation of a budget being presented with a deficit at the start, and the question was naturally asked, why, having made this deficit, did the Senate not introduce some new taxation to dispose of it. It would have been an easy thing to do. However, this point as to whether the Senate has the right to impose new taxation is one upon which there has always been some doubt, with some kind of a general understanding that the Senate has no such right. The Chamber has always contested it, and the Senate itself has inclined toward the ideas of the Chamber, with reservations. On this present occasion, when the point was brought to a direct issue, the senatorial committee gave in, and frankly stated, "There can be no question as to the creation of new resources, our assembly not having the right of initiative in this matter."

When the Senate came to make its brief consideration of the scheme, M. Tournon made an interesting speech in which, while recognizing that the permanent expenses, which he thought might have been still further compressed, should be balanced by normal receipts, he regretted that the new taxes did not sufficiently take into account the habits and the character of the taxpayers. After having made some comparisons between the direct and indirect taxation, he gave close attention to the income tax, explaining how it worked in England, and expressing the belief that the scheme to be applied in France was not sufficiently well balanced and would not be properly productive. "Beware of drying up the sources of French prosperity," he exclaimed, at the finish of his discourse.

M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, then made his speech, stating at the outset that the debate was not merely on a text, but upon the whole question of financial policy, present and future. He said that M. Tournon had explained to them how the income tax worked in England where small fortunes were attacked more in comparison with the larger ones than was the case in France. He, M. Klotz, considered that the French system was preferable. It was right that the small taxpayer should be dealt with lightly in this respect, since he bore with greater difficulty the expenses of living, and he was severely hit by the indirect taxation, which was progressive in the wrong way for him. A system such as M. Tournon had proposed would diminish considerably the return from taxation of incomes above 8000 francs, and as a result from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 francs would be lost to the Treasury. He had been approached for having been too compromising with the Chamber, but it had been his duty to establish an equilibrium between direct and indirect taxation, and while he had compromised, he insisted on the maintenance of some taxes, consequently making certain concessions in regard

NEW BLACK ROD FOR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—As stated in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association recently presented to the Senate of Canada, through Sir Robert Borden, a replica of the Black Rod which was lost in the Ottawa fire. The presentation was made in the library of the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the accompanying scroll was also signed by them as joint presidents of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. After recapitulating the incidents which led up to the presentation the scroll reads as follows: "We know that our action cannot restore the traditions historically associated with the previous Black Rod, which had been in use ever since the days of the Legislative Council of old lower Canada and before the great Dominion of Canada was constituted by the union of all the provinces. It is our fervent hope that the Black Rod which we now ask the Senate of Canada to accept will play its part in the parliamentary procedure of Canada through many centuries of peace, progress and prosperity."

COMING KANSAS SHOW OF FARM MACHINERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Over 300 carloads of tractors and farm machinery are on the way to Salina, Kan., for the national tractor demonstration to begin there July 29 and continue the entire week. One thousand acres of land have been leased and will be used in the demonstrations of the abilities of different tractors, plows and other farm machinery. Many tractors can be used for plowing, harrowing, sowing, harvesting and other work in the fields, and then can be hitched up to water pumps, electric lighting outfits, engine cutters and other farm machinery, being a generally useful power appliance. There are 6000 tractors in use on the Kansas farms at the present time.

GOVERNMENT AND COAL MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The local trades and labor council has passed a resolution asking the Dominion Government to take over all Canadian coal mines. The motion followed an address by the provincial fuel administrator, who explained that if the cost of coal was to be reduced to the consumer it would be necessary to reduce the price at the pit mouth. The operators, he said, were not making excessive profits. He estimated the cost of Western Canadian coal at the mouth of the mine at \$5.40 a ton; delivery 80 cents; switching 15 cents; profit 55 cents; freight \$2.65; a total of \$9.55.

RUSSO-CANADIAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BRANTFORD, Ont.—Systematic campaigning among Western Ontario merchants to secure trade expansion with Russia after the war is being conducted by C. F. Just, Canadian trade commissioner to Russia, and George Bothford of Petrograd. The two representatives addressed the local Board of Trade and urged tractor manufacturers to pool their patents in order to get a superior machine for the Russian trade.

BOLSHEVIST LITERATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BRANTFORD, Ont.—Felix Cosanovitch, a Russian, was fined \$500, or a year in jail, as an alternative, for distributing literature of the Bolshevik class. The pamphlets distributed by the Russian called for all workingmen to refuse to work more than four hours a day. Any work over that time, they said, provided extra profits for the employer.

SEVEN-CENT FARE ON "L" AUG. 1

Trustees of Boston Elevated Announce Rise as Effort to Meet Heavy Operating Costs—Strip of Five Tickets, 35 Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Fares on the Boston Elevated will be seven cents, beginning at 4 a. m. on Thursday, Aug. 1. This increase is expected to bring \$6,150,000 in new revenues, but if its results are disappointing or if more money is needed, the trustees say that "other expedients will have to be tried."

Passengers will be expected to buy tickets at the rate of five for 35 cents, to avoid confusion in making change. Conductors will be permitted to accept cash if tickets are not presented, but the trustees of the road urge the public to obtain a supply of tickets before boarding the cars. Eight-cent checks will be discontinued.

In their statement announcing the new plan, issued after practically an all-day discussion of the problem, the trustees say:

"This increase in fare is made by the trustees in performance of the duty expressly imposed upon them by law (Chap. 159 of Special Acts of 1918), to 'fix and put into operation rates of fare which in their judgment will produce sufficient income to meet the cost of service,' including operating expenses, interest, taxes, rentals, depreciation and the dividends specified by the statute."

"The difficulties of operating a street railway embracing surface, subway and elevated lines preclude the introduction of a zone system or an elaborate change in the transfer privileges at this time."

"For the purpose of making much needed improvements in service 250 new cars and other equipment have been recently ordered by the trustees. War conditions familiar to all will make it impossible to secure a speedy delivery of this new equipment, and such conditions also handicap the road in procuring and keeping competent employees and in obtaining coal and other necessary supplies. Nevertheless, the trustees will bend every energy to give the public the best service that can be supplied under the circumstances."

"It is possible that further consideration and study by the trustees will result in modifications of the fare which is established at this time, but today, confronted as the trustees are by the serious emergency arising from the tremendous monthly deficit in the company's revenue and the necessity under the law of protecting the Commonwealth from paying the company's bills, the trustees have no alternative but to increase the unit of fare."

GAS ORDERS MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SARNIA, Ont.—Modification, to some degree, of the recent orders handed down by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board governing the use of natural gas has been announced. Gas for instantaneous heaters for barber shops and stores is now permissible; living apartments over stores and offices will be allowed the use of gas but these stores have to install other systems of heating.

SEVEN CENT FARE

On and after August 1st, and until further notice,
the fare on all lines operated by the Boston
Elevated Railway Company will be
seven cents instead of five
cents, and the sale of eight
cent checks will be
discontinued.

Commencing July 29th tickets will be sold in strips of 5 for 35 cents at all prepayment stations and by collectors, ticket sellers and conductors. Tickets will also be sold at many important stores and industrial concerns, and passengers are urged to supply themselves with tickets previous to August 1st.

Cash will not be accepted at prepayment stations except at ticket windows. While cash will be accepted by conductors, it will result materially to the convenience of all concerned if passengers before boarding a car will procure a supply of tickets.

The same ticket will be accepted at all stations and on all cars.

The five cent ticket now in the possession of passengers will not be accepted on and after August 1st, but money will be refunded on same upon presentation to the Treasurer of the company.

The Trustees ask the cooperation of the car riders whom they are endeavoring to serve under difficult and trying conditions and earnestly urge forbearance in the inauguration of this important change in rate of fare.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
BOSTON ELEVATED RY. CO.

TWO AUTHORS GIVE
VIEWS ON ANGELUS

Rush C. Hawkins and Ida M. Tarbell Voice Opposition to the Plan on the Ground of the Sectarian Issue Involved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the Roman Catholic hierarchy is now seeking to dominate state politics and by joint influence to dictate to Congress legislation of value to their church is a charge made by Rush C. Hawkins, an author of this city, who has served as a colonel in the Ninth New York Infantry, known as Hawkins' Zouaves, and who is an officer of the French Legion of Honor, in a statement made with reference to the Angelus resolution, recently passed by the United States Senate.

"Personally," says Mr. Hawkins, "I see nothing out of the regular order in this demand that our own easy-going, never-thinking nation should take its orders from the representatives of the Vatican. The local hierarchy has worked for 50 years, intriguing for a chapel at West Point and got it; it has usually demanded more than its quota of chaplains for the army and navy, often with success. It owns in the greater city of New York at least about \$300,000,000 of property upon which it has never paid taxes; and in the name of charity it draws yearly several millions of dollars from the public treasury, which, it is believed, is mostly devoted to the building of parochial schools, convents and monasteries and in promoting in other directions church dogma. All this in the interests of the Roman Catholic Church and seldom, if ever, for the promotion of good morals or political purity of communities."

When Ida M. Tarbell, author and editor, of this city first read that the Senate of the United States had adopted the Angelus prayer resolution, she says she did not pay much attention to the matter.

"To me the word Angelus," said Miss Tarbell to this bureau, "merely stood for a picture of people standing at sunset with bowed heads, while a bell tolled, as in Millet's beautiful picture; I never associated any particular prayer with it. But as I thought the matter over I realized that the Angelus was a definite prayer of the Roman Catholic Church, and not to God, but to the Virgin Mary and, moreover, a prayer that had nothing to do with the victory of our men at war. It seems to me that such a proclamation would be not only obviously inappropriate but impossible. It is inconceivable that Congress should recommend that people in this country adopt any particular form of prayer. This would constitute interference with that religious liberty that we are guaranteed. That Congress should attempt to impose a sectarian form, a Roman Catholic prayer, upon a country that is largely Protestant, is unthinkable. Moreover, there are people, though probably very few, who do not believe in prayer, and it would be interfering decidedly with their religious freedom to impose any prayer upon them."

"I am inclined to think that when the Senate passed that resolution they did so without realizing the significance of it, thinking merely of the moment of prayer as suggested by Millet's picture, though there may have been some who had an arrière pensée of imposing a Roman Catholic ceremony upon the country. If anyone had mentioned that the Angelus was a set Roman Catholic prayer to the Virgin Mary, just think what the reaction would have been there."

"Moreover, I doubt very much that the great body of Roman Catholics would stand for it; they have too much intelligence and they would realize how great antagonism it would excite among the mass of people of this country who have always feared popery, how it would stir up the fighting spirit of those who believe that the Roman Catholic Church is trying to absorb America. It is the height of absurdity to think that the people of the United States would allow their religious liberty to be thus interfered with; such an attempt would produce a revolution at once. Every religious body has a right to a certain amount of open propaganda, but when it comes to secret propaganda, an attempt to put something over, as it were, that is not to be tolerated for a moment."

"As I said, I am inclined to think that the Senate had an entire misconception of what it was doing when that resolution went through, that is, all but possibly a few cunning ones. But however that might be, I doubt the propriety of appointing even a fixed time of prayer for a whole country. I think that the government should keep its hands off absolutely in matters of religion, its only function in that respect being to see that religious freedom is insured."

GOVERNMENT CONTROLS CANAL
BOSTON, Mass.—The Cape Cod Canal passed into the control of Director-General of Railroads McAdoo last night by proclamation of President Wilson, and becomes a part of the country's scheme of inland waterways. It comes under the jurisdiction of the eastern region, of which A. H. Smith is regional director. The canal is to be managed under the direction of James H. Hustis, as district director. The officers of the canal company have been advised of the new arrangements. Mr. Hustis, in company with Frank C. Wright, assistant director, division of operation, United States Railroad Administration, James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, and Capt. Arthur L. Crowley, agent United States Shipping Board, left last night for Buzzards Bay to confer with the officers of the canal company.

PLANS OF SPANISH
SOCIALIST PARTY

Small but Enthusiastic Group
Decides Upon Taking Energetic Action in Politics

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—An interesting scheme of future operations is being developed by the small but enthusiastic body of Parliamentary Socialists in Spain. The actual membership of the Socialist Party in the Cortes is only six, of whom four are the recently released prisoners from Cartagena. But, though only six, there is a general impression that they have had as much effect in a short time in the Chamber as a party of 60 under the old conditions. They intend to run a greatly increased number of candidates at the next election, and it is their firm belief that they will secure a largely increased representation.

A meeting of the party has just been held for the purpose of exchanging impressions and considering the plan of campaign to be followed when the Cortes closes for the summer. At this meeting Señor Marcelino Domingo was present. Although a Republican of an advanced type, but not a Socialist, he is working in close association with the Socialist Party and will take part in their campaign. The meeting was private; but the deputies present were willing to make ample statements at the close of the proceedings as to their decisions and intentions. They stated that they considered the Left had scored the most wonderful success in the recent debates in the Cortes on the August strike, and that public opinion, especially after the poor show made by the former Minister of the Interior, Señor Sanchez Guerra, with his very limited vision, would be strongly in their favor, and that the proceedings of the late Dato Government would be severely condemned.

One of their decisions was to intervene as frequently as possible in the debates in the Cortes, but only when their case was good and well prepared. They would intervene in an organized way, as they had done so successfully in the recent debates. It was their intention to make a strong display in the debates that were coming before Parliament on military reform and on the labor questions. Before the Cortes closed, also, they would present a motion of an incidental character for the purpose of raising a debate on the problem of Morocco, as regards which they considered it was of vital importance the public should be enlightened and the government forced to different measures from those at present adopted. Señores Domingo and Prieto would be among those who would take part in this debate.

During the period when the Cortes was closed, or when the sittings were suspended for the summer months, the Socialist deputies, and Señor Domingo with them, would proceed on a tour of propaganda. In the first place they would visit the province of Extremadura, then they would go to Andalusia and eventually to Galicia. But although in the course of this expedition they would do their utmost to disseminate Republican and Socialist ideas throughout the country, their chief intention on this occasion was to prepare the country for the budget campaign, discussion in this matter being expected to begin in the Cortes in October. "We are going to show Spain," they said, "what the government's budget will be and what ours would be. We are going to form opinion, so that when we present our amendments to the economic action of the government in the Cortes we shall do so with the greater effect."

When asked whether, then, they proposed to present a counter-project to the Cortes, they answered that in view of parliamentary technicalities that would hardly be possible, but after putting themselves into close touch with the country, and having not only shown their own budget, but taken account of the wishes of the people, as they had discovered them, they would go to the Cortes and support the items of their own proposition with the greatest possible energy and enthusiasm, feeling that then, in the full sense, they would be the representatives of the people. It must not be imagined, they said, that their budget would be a fanciful reflection of their own particular ideals, if they relied only on their own thoughts and schemes they, and the country too, might, even with the very best intentions, suffer a disappointment. Instead of that they had a group of persons of recognized competence assisting them. These were already hard at work, and the young Socialists were cooperating with them in the preparation of a scheme for a budget that would properly represent the needs and desires of the nation. In addition to this, the society known as the Escuela Nueva was putting all its enthusiasm at their service. With such materials they felt assured they could do something good. All the facts and figures put forward by the various sections would be brought together, studied and amalgamated into a harmonious whole, and it would be the truly national budget that they would put forward. When they intervened in the Cortes, they said, they intended to do so only with concrete and practical solutions to every subject with which they dealt, and they would present not only their own ideals, but would join with them every real and concrete problem that arose from the natural evolution of Spanish life.

KANSAS HALTS BUILDING

TOPEKA, Kan.—Owing to the high cost of materials for buildings, Kansas intends to stop all construction work except that absolutely necessary for the different state institutions until the war is ended.

PERSHING'S

own voice speaks
to you from the
battlefields of France



A remarkable Phonograph Record—General Pershing's short, inspiring message on one side; Ambassador Gerard's address, "Loyalty," on the other

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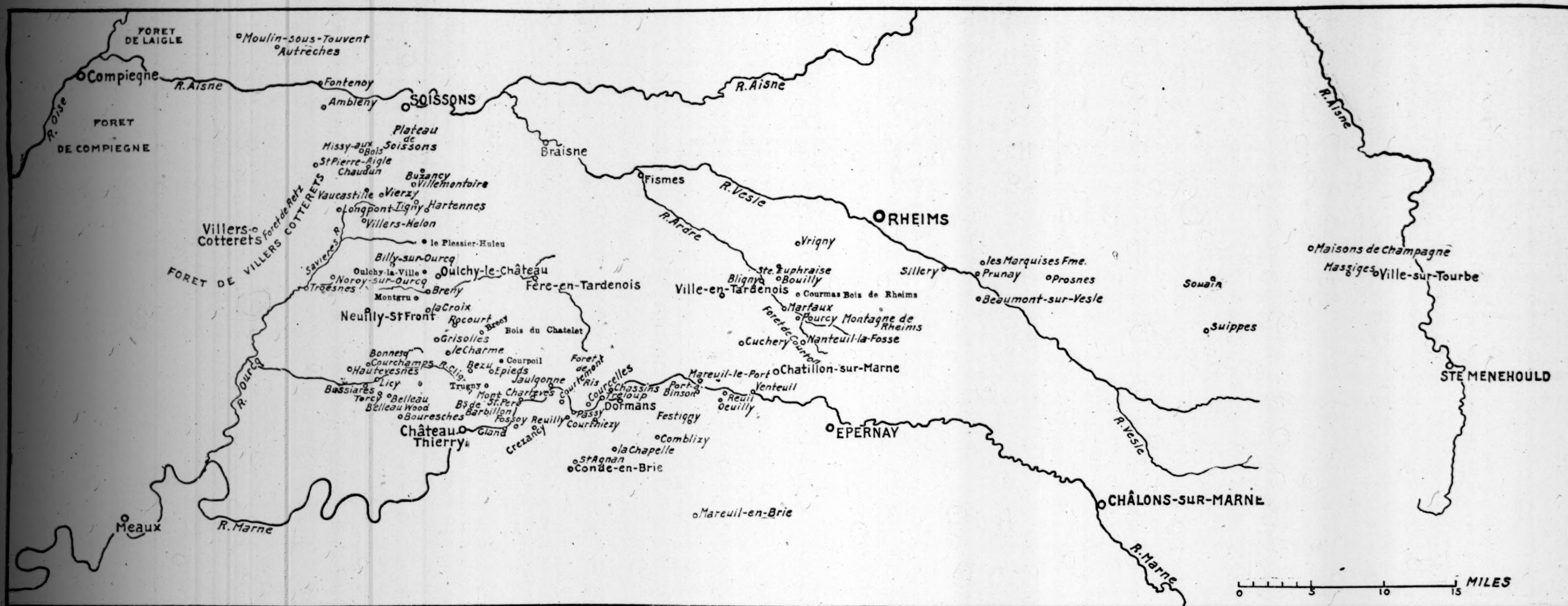
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To supply this patriotic Pershing record to every home in the country, it is made without profit, and this space donated by the Columbia Graphophone Company of New York



Where the Germans have been driven back

Pressing their advantage in the Soissons-Rheims salient the French troops have pushed their line nearer Fere-en-Tardenois, the German supply base, and have occupied the Bois de Rheims south of Courmas

GERMANS FIGHT HARD TO ESCAPE BEING CUT OFF

(Continued from page one)

public what is really occurring. The censors, in short, are gambling with a chance of victory which they hope will yet mature and enable them to gloss over the failure.

Meantime the transports, pouring fresh American troops into England and France, anchor in time for the latest arrivals to hear the stories of how General Pershing's men are fighting. It was the Engineers who carried Vierz, throwing aside everything but their rifles, and charging through the cornfields with the bayonet. Nothing, however, has perhaps more interested the French than the methods of the Indian scouts. Their usefulness was most marked on the Marne, when they managed to swim the river and so bring back important information. At present there is no time to count either the matériel or the men captured. The battle continues without an instant's intermission. In Holland it has already been talked of as the German Sedan. But this, of course, even if it were perfectly successful, would, in the very nature of things, be an entire misnomer.

What is happening is not, that, as at Sedan, the Germans are being surrounded, but that the Germans, with their line of retreat open, are endeavoring to retreat with their rear and both their flanks engaged at the same time. The Marne salient has now assumed the shape of a great U, out of the top of which the Germans are endeavoring to pour, and yet are unable to disentangle themselves from their enemies all round the letter itself. As the allied attack is pressed, the mouth of the U becomes narrower. Thus the battle has assumed a point when it has become a race between Foch and von Ludendorff as to what proportion of his troops the latter can withdraw through the open end of the U before the Americans and French on the left join hands with the British, French, and Italians on the right. That, in any case, von Ludendorff's losses will be tremendous is a foregone conclusion. The interest centers not in this, but in the question how had they will be.

Yesterday the Americans on the loop of the U, the French towards the left neck and the British on the right neck contracted the space in which von Ludendorff is maneuvering very considerably, leaving his position far worse than before. In order to stop the contraction becoming fatal, von Ludendorff is forced to throw more and more reserves into the U, and fight more and more reckless rear-guard actions. Thus his position, even where he succeeds in withdrawing his men and matériel, is an increasingly dangerous one, and one in which he may easily lose almost as many men as he succeeds in extricating.

Value of American Forces

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An official announcement today gives the views of an Australian correspondent with the Australian forces in France, who says:

"The newspaper barrage of depreciation of the quality of the Americans is intended for people inside of Germany, since we in France see and know. If the German comforts himself with the idea that they are not equal in value to any of his troops, so much the better, because his surprise will be very great."

"We here on the spot know that the quality of those troops is infinitely higher than that of any of the German troops the Australians ever met in France. Australian officers and men, who know this war in every form, say that without exception the American

troops are the finest one could possibly wish to meet."

Belgian Legation Statement

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The weekly résumé of operations received here yesterday by the Belgian legation reads as follows:

"During the past week the artillery has interfered effectively with construction and repair of German trenches and positions along the Ypres road near Staden. An aeroplane flying over Boisshouke was brought down by anti-aircraft guns."

"Sub-Lieutenant Coppens, whose predilection for war balloons is becoming noticeable, celebrated Belgian Independence Day by a new exploit. Seeing a string of German sausages near Ypres, he went up in spite of bad weather and set two of them on fire. The Germans hurriedly hauled in the others, but Coppens dove to within 100 yards of the ground and got one more, bringing his record for war balloons to 18."

"During the night of the 21st, a Gotha, flying over the sea toward Dunkerque, was hit by anti-aircraft guns, and fell with three passengers in the inundated sector of Pervise. The same day an enemy aeroplane was destroyed near Warhem, likewise by artillery fire."

Rene Renault's Observations

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas Agency)—The army committee of the Chamber of Deputies has received favorable reports from members with the armies in the field on the operations now going on.

Rene Renault, president of the committee, thus sums up the observations made:

"The powerful German offensive, prepared in secret for more than a month and led by 50 divisions, was in a few days, almost in a few hours, broken up and then victoriously swept back. It is to the peerless valor of the French soldiers and their American, British and Italian comrades and to the military chiefs, who proved unquestionable mastery in the conception and execution of the operations, that these results are due."

"This certainly marks a decisive turn in the war, justifying the profound satisfaction and the great hopes felt by the Army Committee."

Americans in Italy

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The American congressional party which is visiting Italy has been given the most cordial welcome at Italian Army headquarters. The members of the party have been received by King Victor Emmanuel and General Diaz and several receptions in their honor have been given by generals along the front. The Americans have visited the battle fields of the Piave, Montello Plateau and Monte Grappa and have expressed the good will of America for Italy. They have been received by cheers from the soldiers. One of the more notable events attended by the Americans was the decoration by the King of 900 men with medals of valor. The party is now going to France.

Honduras' Action Discussed

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—German newspapers dismiss the announcement of the declaration of war by Honduras with the contemptuous heading "Another Little War." The only comment of the Berliner Tages Zeitung is "The real president of Honduras is Wilson."

Allied Move Resented

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Russian Bolshevik Government, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, considers the action taken by the Entente Powers in landing troops on the Murman coast as tantamount to a declaration of war. The Bolshevik Government, the newspaper dispatch adds, has announced that it

will take counter measures accordingly.

German View of Allied Drive

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—General von Ardenne, military expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, says it would be a dangerous self-deception to deny that the offensive of General Foch in the Aisne-Marne region has brought him remarkable successes, and the German command must beware of the French general. He expects that hard fighting will develop toward the North Sea coast, but for the present, he says, a decision must be arrived at between Soissons and Chateau Thierry.

Improving Army Mail Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report from General Pershing regarding army mail service, transmitted to the Senate today by Secretary Baker, recites measures being taken to improve the service. On Aug. 1 General Pershing said, a new mail service, involving cooperation between the American postal and army authorities and the French Government, would be inaugurated, by which it was hoped soldiers would get their mail more promptly. Special postal cars will be provided to forward the mail on the railroads.

COMMUNIQUE'S

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official report made public on Wednesday says:

"There was lively artillery activity north of the Lys, near Arras and near Albert."

"On the western bank of the Avere the French temporarily advanced as far as the Avere during a local attack near and south of Mailly. Our counter-thrust reestablished the situation. We repulsed in the evening enemy partial attacks launched from Mailly and north of that place."

"Between the Aisne and the Marne, the enemy early yesterday morning, after bringing up fresh reserves, continued his mass attacks. General von Boehm's army completely defeated repeated enemy thrusts. The French and Americans again suffered very heavy losses."

"Villemontaire was recaptured from the enemy, who retreated in dense masses, which were fired at by our artillery."

"North of the Ourcq our annihilating fire smashed enemy attacks in preparation and during the first thrust. Between the Ourcq and the Marne we repulsed strong enemy attacks for the most part in front of our lines."

"Southwest of Rheims heavy engagements lasted throughout the day. Between the Marne and the Ardre the enemy in four violent partial attacks advanced repeatedly in vain."

"North of the Ardre the French, besides white and colored troops, also threw Italians and British into the fray. The attack of the Italians, who were effectively caught in their preparation positions, was only feebly developed and was rapidly crushed. The French and British also were repulsed at many points after a desperate struggle and partly by our counter-thrusts."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Today's official statement reads:

"Early last night the enemy attacked and entered one of our posts south of Villers Bretonneux but was ejected by an immediate counter-attack."

"Later in the night a hostile raiding party attacked another of our posts north of the Somme, and was repulsed. The enemy left prisoners in our hands as a result of these encounters. None of our men is missing."

"During the night we advanced our line slightly south of Rossignol Wood in the Hebuterne sector, and captured a few prisoners and six machine guns."

"The hostile artillery was active last night south and north of the Scarpe, and north of Lens, and a number of

points in the north portion of our front."

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Today's official statement follows:

"South of Soissons a surprise attack allowed the French to capture 30 prisoners."

"On the north bank of the Marne, in the region of Dormans, the Germans during the night launched strong counter-attacks. The enemy succeeded in occupying momentarily the little wood north of Treloup and the village of Chassins, but returning to the aggressive, our troops retook these two points a short time later."

"In the region of the Ourcq and west of Rheims there were violent artillery actions."

"There is nothing further to report."

"The French War Office, on Wednesday night, issued the following statement:

"Between the Ourcq and the Marne our attacks, resumed this morning, were continued successfully throughout the day."

"On our left we hold Armentieres and Chateau Wood, beyond which we advanced as far as Brez, which we occupy."

"In the center Franco-American troops made an advance at certain points of more than three kilometers. Desperate fighting has been in progress in the region of Epieds and Trugny Epieds which, retaken by the Germans yesterday at the end of the day, we reconquered in a counter-attack by the Americans. North of these two villages we have carried our line beyond Corpiol."

"On our right we made progress in the forest of Fere, north of Charveves and Jaulgonne. Further to the east we extended our bridgehead at Treloup and occupied the southern corner of Ris Forest."

"In this sector we captured five cannon of 150 millimeters and about 50 machine guns, as well as considerable matériel."

"Between the Marne and Rheims there were intermittent artillery actions."

"In yesterday's fighting in the course of which our troops occupied the Bois de Rheims, south of Courmas, we made several hundred prisoners. North of Montdidier the total number of prisoners taken on July 23 in the region of Mailly Rainval and Aubvillers is 1850, including 52 officers, among them four battalion chiefs. Among the supplies captured were four cannon of 77's, 45 trench, cannon and 300 machine guns."

"In Albania our operations terminated in the occupation of the entire mountainous region dominating the right bank of the Devol above the confluence of the Horta River. On the left we occupied the villages of Ig-yuba and Kokoshovo. We repulsed several counter-attacks."

"The number of prisoners taken by our troops on July 22, had reached 642, including six officers. Our losses have been insignificant. Our operations which have been completely successful in Albania for two months were conducted with effective very inferior to those of the enemy. Our attacks have by reason of perfect preparation and the bravery of our troops, by their skill and resolution taken indisputable ascendancy over their adversary."

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—The official report from Austrian Headquarters, issued yesterday, says: "In Albania, enemy attempts to break through our Devol lines were frustrated."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing in his communiqué for yesterday, received today at the War Department, said:

"Between the Ourcq and the Marne our troops participated in local combats which resulted in further forcing back the enemy's lines. Northwest of Jaulgonne the enemy's positions were penetrated to a depth of from one to two miles."

POST-WAR POLICY OF UNITED STATES

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

The question whether the United States will join Great Britain in the latter's projected "economic war-after-the-war" is discussed by Philip Heineken, director of the North German Lloyd, in the annual statement just issued by that corporation. The writer approaches the question cautiously, saying that American industrial organizations are understood to be already preparing to resume international commercial intercourse after the war. He believes the Americans are too practical business men to exert themselves to hamper German shipping interests, and that their main efforts will be concentrated, rather, in creating for themselves a mercantile fleet commensurate with the magnitude of their country. He says that this mercantile fleet has already become a national demand in America.

The writer further expresses the opinion that Germany has nothing to fear commercially from the North Atlantic shipping pool formed last January, because it principally concerns passenger traffic. Relative to imported labor, he considers that America remains dependent upon Austria-Hungary, Poland and those parts of the former Russian Empire which will in future be closely allied to the Central Powers. The latter, however, will need all the labor from those sources for themselves, he says, and consequently will exercise strict control of emigration. He urges that the government rescind the favored position previously enjoyed in Austria-Hungary by the Canadian Pacific and Cunard lines and adds that German shipping enterprises should be favored there.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

A Vienna telegram states that at a secret sitting of the Reichsrat Lower House yesterday the government made a statement concerning recent events on the southwestern front and in the hinterland.

The Czechs have raised the question of the administrative partition of Bohemia, Mr. Stanski moving an indictment of the former Premier, Dr. von Seydler, and former Minister of Interior Count Togggenburg for their decree on the subject.

Ritter von Gayer, the new Minister of Interior, defended the measure as a thing necessary and calculated to facilitate Bohemian administration, while Herr Seitz, German Socialist Deputy, declared that German Socialists would resolutely oppose all attempts to place 23,500,000 Germans in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia under rule of the Czech state.

DR. SIDONIO PAE'S MESSAGE IS READ

LISBON, Portugal (Wednesday)—Dr. Sidonio Pae, the President of Portugal, in his message read today at the opening of Parliament, praised the army and the navy and said that negotiations had been entered into looking to a more active participation by Portugal in the war. He said that reports were constantly being received from Spain demonstrating the cordial friendship held by that monarchy for the Iberian Republic.

D. Pae said he had always been a republican and declared he would do his best to consolidate the Republic and to follow a definite foreign policy.

AMERICAN ZIONISTS RECEIVED IN PARIS

PARIS, France (Thursday)—American Zionists on a mission to Palestine were received by the Zionists of Paris today. Capt. Andre Tardieu, head of the general committee for Franco-American war matters, welcomed the visitors in the name of the French Government, and in a short address told of the sympathy of the French for the Zionist movement. He paid a tribute to the Zionists of America, saying that all were now working for the liberation of peoples.

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LONDON, England (Thursday)—Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Carpenter of the American destroyer Fanning, received the Distinguished Service Order from King George at a private investiture at Buckingham Palace today. The officer had been prominent in the anti-submarine operations.

EMPEROR KARL AND KING OF RUMANIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Vienna semi-official message denies the reported existence of a private letter from Emperor Karl to the King of Rumania which is alleged to have influenced Rumania's attitude regarding the conclusion of a peace treaty with the Central Powers. The message states that in accordance with the proposal of Count Cernin, the terms of which were approved by the other Allies, Emperor Karl, in February last, charged an Austro-Hungarian staff officer to convey a verbal message to King Ferdinand, and he eventually dispatched his orders by communicating a message to

a Rumanian officer in the King of Rumania's confidence. The message was that if the King of Rumania, in order to obtain peace, would address the Quadruple Powers he need not fear refusal, whilst the peace conditions demanded from Rumania would be honorable.

Without entering into any obligation to fight against her present Allies, Rumania could come to an understanding with the Quadruple Powers to combat with them the dangers of international revolution and anarchy, while the Quadruple Powers on the other hand would assume no obligation to afford her armed assistance in her fight against Russia. Regarding Rumania's territorial possession the Austro-Hungarian officer remarked that no terms could be given at the moment, but that the question and further details would have to be reserved for subsequent negotiations.

The telegram adds that shortly afterward the Russian Government expressed its wish to open peace negotiations.

REPORT ON TONNAGE LOSSES ENCOURAGING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Admiralty statement of June tonnage losses is encouraging, the sinkings being the smallest of any month since September, 1916. The British losses total 161,062 tons, allied and neutral 114,567, making a total of 275,629 tons of the world's shipping lost. The total world losses for the quarter are 946,578 tons, which compares with the previous best quarter ended March 31 last of 1,142,815 tons, and is also the best quarter since the third quarter of 1916.

The tonnage of steamships over 500 tons gross entering and clearing United Kingdom ports, embracing seaboard traffic other than coastwise and cross-channel, for June, amounts to 7,430,386 gross tons. Sailings for the quarter ending June 30 are considerably in excess of the sailings during the previous quarter.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(Via Ottawa)—The Admiralty statement on shipping losses shows for June a drop in the world's sinkings of 81,905 tons, as compared with May; 37,786 tons, as compared with April; and 125,834 tons, as compared with March of the present year. Compared with June of last year, the falling off is 437,092 tons.

The decrease in purely British tonnage is 64,627 tons, as compared with the May figures; 67,005 tons, as compared with April; and 63,604 tons, as compared with March of the present year, and 271,333 tons, as compared with June of last year.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN CANADA

A CANADIAN PACIFIC PORT (Wednesday)—Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived here today from Japan and was met and entrained by provincial, army and consular officials and representatives of patriotic societies. While in the Orient the prince presented the baton of a British field marshal to the Japanese Emperor.

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STATEMENT AS TO PRISONER EXCHANGE

Lord Newton in House of Lords Tells of Anglo-German Agreement—Lord Lee's Statement on Food Production Issue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord Newton made his first statement concerning the Anglo-German agreement for the exchange of prisoners since his return from The Hague, stating that it was very far-reaching in character and dealt with the treatment as well as with exchange of prisoners. He was unable to predict a speedy ratification, and intimated that the campaign against enemy aliens in Great Britain had not facilitated the negotiations, adding also that the German Government's reservation might occasion considerable trouble.

Lord Davenport drew attention to mortality among the Kut prisoners, 336 of whom alone survived out of 1342 British prisoners captured, while out of 3238 Indian non-commissioned officers and men captured, 1946 have succumbed or have not been heard of since. He urged that no time should be lost in arranging with the Turkish Government for the exchange.

Lord Newton, replying, stated that, with one exception, the Turkish Government had not taken the slightest interest in the 20,000 Turkish prisoners in British hands, and said the reason parcels had not reached prisoners in Turkey was that they had been stopped in Austria. The British Government, he announced, had now stopped parcels sent to Austrian prisoners here, and that it was hoped would remedy the situation. The government, he added, was prepared to make further proposals regarding exchange, and hoped to make an announcement on the matter shortly.

The debate on food production enabled Lord Lee to make a personal explanation concerning his resignation of the directorship of food production, which, he said, was immediately due to the fact that he was called upon without previous notice to sign a draft letter informing local war agricultural committees that the incomplete part of the government's increased cultivation program was to be dropped. Regarding the general food production situation, Lord Lee said it was serious, but need not be exaggerated, and added nothing had convinced him there was any less need to strive for a maximum food production as a war measure of first importance.

Lord Middleton also contended that the submarine menace was not ended, and considered the withdrawal of the 30,000 men from agriculture was fatal to the self-supporting policy of the Prime Minister had declared vital to the country. Lord Clinton for the Board of Agriculture stated that while the War Cabinet was fully aware of the consequences of the withdrawal of the 30,000 men, the decision was confirmed on the ground of imperative military necessity.

The second reading of the education bill was subsequently taken with very small attendance of peers, and proceeded, despite violent criticism from Lord Middleton who criticized the measure as a proposal to spend an unspecified amount of money on undefined objects, and entirely disagreed with the Archbishop of Canterbury's view that the bill would reduce bureaucratic control.

In the House of Commons, John Burns, who has spoken but rarely since the beginning of the war, was rebuked by the Speaker for an attack on "the yellow press, headed by The Times, The Daily Mail and The Evening News," which he said was owned by blackguards, edited by ruffians and read by fools. The Speaker requested him to withdraw what he maintained was a reflection on a member of the other House, and Mr. Burns eventually accepted his advice.

FURTHER DETAILS OF JUSTICIA SINKING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Further details regarding the sinking of the large White Star liner Justicia shows that three torpedoes struck the engine room and efforts were immediately instituted to tow the liner to port, endeavors meanwhile being made to locate the submarine. It seems probable that more than one submarine attacked.

The first torpedo hit the vessel on Friday, and destroyers and patrol boats soon appeared and kept off the submarines until Saturday morning, when two more torpedoes made her destruction certain. A feature was the remarkable gunnery of the Justicia's gun crews, who, reports says, succeeded in deflecting two of some eight or 10 torpedoes.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Belfast Telegraph says that land had just been lost sight of when an explosion shook the Justicia. The crew was speedily mustered on deck, but it was soon ascertained that the damage was so trivial that the liner would remain afloat for a sufficient period to enable her to be towed to port.

From three to eight submarines are said to have been concerned in the attack on the Justicia, according to The Daily Mail, which says that when the liner was first struck the torpedo boat destroyers which accompanied her raced to attack the enemy and dropped many depth charges, while patrol boats stood by the ship, and a tug took her in tow.

The second and third torpedoes were fired about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Both missed their marks, one

going ahead of the steamer and the other aft. Two hours later another torpedo was seen coming, but when it got close, a gunner on the Justicia, with extraordinary aim, hit it clean and exploded it.

All was quiet until 8 o'clock in the night, when the fifth torpedo was sighted. The gunners on the Justicia placed their shots so near it that the torpedo was deflected, and missed its target.

Most of the crew by this time had been transferred to other ships, which remained near the liner all night. The Justicia was well on her way to port Saturday morning, when, toward 8 o'clock, the gunners again were hard at work as the sixth and seventh torpedoes went past. Two hours later a submarine fired the eighth and ninth torpedoes, and one of them struck forward and the other aft.

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES DEBATE

Members of Constitutional Convention Discuss Public Utilities Amendments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—On the final debatable stage, the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today considered the proposed article of amendment to promote the conservation and utilization of natural resources of the Commonwealth. Late today the amendment was expected to be passed for submission to the voters at the state election in November.

After a long debate, the convention defeated an amendment to the natural resources resolution, offered by Delegate Clapp of Lexington, to prevent "utilization" of natural resources by the Commonwealth. It was claimed that the presence of this word would lead to abuses of power. The Clapp amendment was rejected on a roll call, 106 to 79.

Abolition of the decennial state census was refused by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention on Wednesday when it defeated a resolution offered by Delegate Bartlett of Newburyport. Opponents of the present census declared that the 1915 census declared that the 1915 census had cost the Commonwealth \$306,742, and that the costs were mounting steadily.

KING GEORGE SENDS MESSAGE TO FLEET

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—After reviewing the Grand Fleet and the American warships in British waters recently, King George gave to the commander-in-chief of the British naval forces a message to the fleet in which he said:

"I am happy to have found myself once more with the Grand Fleet and this pleasure has been increased by the opportunity I had of seeing the splendid ships of the United States in line with our own and of meeting Admiral Rodman, together with the officers and men under him. We value their comradeship and are proud of their achievements.

"Since my last visit, you have by ceaseless watch and ward, assisted by the indefatigable fleet of auxiliaries and the dauntless mercantile marine, continued more efficiently than ever to shield our shores, protect commerce and the transports of the allied nations, and to maintain our supremacy at sea."

Replying to the King's message, Vice-Admiral Beatty said:

"We are glad Your Majesty has been able personally to observe our complete accord with the United States squadron and the firm friendship which binds their officers and men to your own."

UNIDENTIFIED ARMED STEAMER REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Presence off Nantucket on the morning of July 21 of a mysterious armed steamer, believed by fishermen to have been either a German raider or the mother ship to the submarine operating off the New England coast, was reported by Capt. William Price of the fishing schooner Elizabeth King upon her arrival here on Wednesday. A few hours after Captain Price spoke the steamer, a German submarine attacked a tug and three barges 50 miles to the north of Cape Cod. Naval authorities are searching for the mysterious boat today.

Captain Price stated that the steamer ran alongside his vessel, but when he hailed her, an officer replied in what seemed to be a foreign language.

The steamer was about 2500 tons, with unusually tall radio masts, and had been camouflaged, although much of the paint had rusted off, as if she had been a long time at sea. She seemed to have an unusually large crew on board, and carried guns fore and aft.

NEW PRIME MINISTER NAMED IN AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—(Via Basel)—Baron von Hussarek, former Minister of Education, has been appointed to the Austrian Premiership, in succession to Dr. von Seydewitz, whose Cabinet resigned recently.

Before he was nominated Prime Minister, von Hussarek explained to the deputies that he intended to form a cabinet of functionaries without political character, introducing parliamentarians into the ministry later. The Chamber rejected a resolution introduced by the Czech deputies to impeach Dr. von Seydewitz, the former Premier, and Count von Toggenburg, the former Minister of the Interior. The vote stood 215 to 162.

IRISH REVOLUTION PAPERS PUBLISHED

Documents Found by Police in Hands of Revolutionaries Are Made Public in Dublin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The Press Bureau last night issued a statement giving extracts from the documents found during the police search of the National Aid offices in Dublin on May 18, 1918, and which contain original detailed reports of various Irish volunteer leaders in Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, explaining to the Irish volunteer executive their action during the Easter revolution, 1916. The reports were dated September, 1917.

These papers, the statement reads, are of great interest as showing the utter futility of the rising and the treachery, and the callousness of the Germans towards their unfortunate dupes. The first report, the author of which is not named, describes the arrival of a messenger from Limerick, with a report of the Dublin message from E. MacNeill, chief-of-staff, canceling all arrangements for the day, and which read: "The Volunteers are completely deceived. All arrangements for the day—Easter Sunday—are canceled."

The writer says he dispatched cyclists with the canceling order to Castle Island, Castle Gregory, Listowel and Killarney, who at the latter place met Pearce and McCann coming direct to Tralee with the same message.

The next extract is a report from Colivet of the Limerick Irish volunteers. Three weeks before Easter, he writes, he got orders to hustle things, and roughed out a battalion and brigade organization. Tuesday before Easter Jean Fitzgibbon arrived with orders that arms were to be landed in a week or less, and Colivet was to receive them at Abbeyfeale, take what he wanted, and send the rest to Galway, and this, he writes, meant insurrection.

Colivet told Fitzgibbon his previous arrangements, and he advised him to go to headquarters to Commandant Pearce and get clear and definite instructions. Colivet writes that he took instructions to "receive those goods at Abbeyfeale and bring them to Crusheen."

He went to Commandant Pearce on Wednesday, and ordered him to drop all other arrangements and orders, and concentrate on this, and confirmed the orders referred to, adding that Colivet was to start at 7 p. m. on Sunday.

"Colivet said, 'Of course, this means insurrection when those arms are got,' Pearce said, 'Yes,' the report reads, 'and told him to proclaim a republic, and, after securing things in his own district, to move off as soon as possible.'

"I inquired," Colivet continues, "if men were coming, and he would not give me a definite reply. I asked, 'Am I to take it that men are coming?' He replied, 'No.' I asked, 'Am I to take it that men are not coming?' He again replied, 'No.' The impression left on my mind was that men were coming, but that he was precluded by some promise or agreement from saying so. I returned and made my plans for carrying out these orders."

"On Saturday morning," the Colivet report continues, "the Cork examiner reported re Casement's boat, and later news came along of the loss of a car at Killarney, the loss of the Aude, and the capture of Stack Collins and Casement. Fitzgibbon hurried off to Dublin for instructions, and I sent messages to Tralee for information."

"In Tralee, Fitzgibbon arranged a code message with me as to whether things were off or on. I received the code meaning things were off on Sunday afternoon. I waited all day on Saturday for definite instructions from headquarters, and receiving none, sent out orders canceling all arrangements for the moment in my command, but arranging for giving further orders later. On Sunday morning, Commandant O'Rahilly arrived with written orders from E. MacNeill, 'Volunteers completely deceived. All orders for tomorrow, Sunday, are entirely canceled.' He informed me of a difference of opinion at headquarters and mentioned the arrest of Hobson. He stated that a meeting had taken place, and it had been decided to cancel the arrangements. I immediately sent out orders finally canceling arrangements in all outside battalions, and took the city battalion toillonan for a camp-out with the intention of proceeding normally as if nothing had happened."

"I omitted to mention that, on Saturday night, I got word definitely from Tralee that arms were gone, and this was confirmed by O'Rahilly. I may mention here that, late on Saturday night, I got news through Miss Laura Daly, that 'Everything was all ready,' and that there were 'men and officers coming,' that we had received the papal blessing, and that MacNeill was splendid."

"O'Rahilly's news rather staggered me and showed me a very serious cleavage at headquarters, but I was glad that some modus vivendi had evidently been found. On Sunday morning also, Lieutenant Gibbins returned to Dublin with two motor-lorries sent down by Sean M. Brackett. I had asked for some more thorough Fitzgibbon Brackett. On Sunday night at midnight, Lieutenant Ford returned from Dublin with orders from Pearce canceling all arrangements, but asked me to be ready for further orders."

"On Monday morning Lieutenant Whelan returned from his second trip to Tralee, having seen Monteth and brought word from the latter that no men were coming, the arms sent us were gone, the Germans were out for cheap Irish blood, and the best thing

we could do was to try and bluff through."

"About 1:30 p. m. on Monday I received from Pearce a message running, as well as I remember, 'the Dublin Brigade goes into action at noon today, Monday. Carry out your orders.'"

Priest Suspended

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The Irish Independent reports that Father O'Flanagan of Roscommon, vice-president of the Sinn Féin Society, has been suspended by the Roman Catholic bishop for activities in the East Cavan election last June, when Arthur Griffith, the Sinn Féin leader, though under arrest was elected to the House of Commons.

PAPERMAKERS' STRIKE GROWS

Union Refuses to Obey a Ruling Telegraphed From the War Labor Board at Washington

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Instructions to striking employees of the International Paper Company to return to work, pending adjustment of differences which caused the walk-out were telegraphed today from the War Labor Board, at Washington, to President Carey of the International Paper Makers Union, according to officials of the company here today. It was stated that the order had not been obeyed.

While representatives of the country and of the papermakers unions were in conference with the War Labor Board at Washington this morning, the strike continued to spread through the International Mills. The plants at Franklin, N. H., Livermore Falls, Me., and Wilder, Vt., were closed today.

In nine of the company's 20 mills approximately 3500 men have left their machines and production of newsprint paper is reduced to 25 per cent of the normal, according to the company's officials.

Representatives of the company went to Washington today, holding to the opinion that the War Labor Board, in granting their employees an advance of 20 per cent in wages last month, intended the increase to supplant bonuses. The workers struck because a 10 per cent bonus which had prevailed prior to the board's decision was discontinued by the company.

CITY TO CUT WOOD FOR FUEL DEPOTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters announced today that he had held a conference with Chairman James B. Shea of the Park and Recreation Department and State Forester Rane, and that Boston would cut not less than 1000 cords of wood in the parks and public reserves in the city, as well as wood from certain privately owned woodlots which have been offered for that purpose. The Mayor said that he and Chairman Shea were considering purchasing a portable sawmill.

The Mayor said that he believed that the wood could be cut and sold for about \$8 a cord. He declared that the wood would be cut, dried and stored and placed in the municipal fuel yards, which are to be opened by the city next winter should the City Council so decide next Monday. It is not thought that the Council can take any other action in view of the fact that its committee on public necessities to five members had voted unanimously to establish the fuel yards, and that the Mayor purchase not less than 25,000 tons of hard coal.

The wood, as well as the fuel coal to be bought, is to be sold to those persons who are not able to buy fuel in large lots.

PRESIDENT WRITES ABOUT CONGRESSMAN

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—James L. Slayden, for the last 28 years representative in Congress for the fourth district and candidate for re-nomination in the primaries on Saturday, next, has withdrawn from the race, following publication yesterday afternoon of a telegram from President Wilson. The telegram was addressed to a publisher here, and said:

"Your letter regarding the administration as between candidates equally loyal never takes part, but in the light of Mr. Slayden's record, no one can claim he has given support to the Administration."

GERMAN BANKS IN BRAZIL TO LIQUIDATE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The Brazilian Government today ordered the liquidation of three large German banks which had been the center of German activities in Brazil. Liquidation of these banks is believed to be the immediate forerunner of a general uprooting of German interests.

DESTROYER BUILT IN 70 DAYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new world's record in destroyer construction has been established at the Mare Island (Cal.) navy yard, in the commissioning of the Ward, 70 days after her keel was laid, the Navy Department announced today. Formerly it required 24 months to construct a destroyer in this country.

RESTRICTIONS ON WALL PAPER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Restrictions on wall paper production to conserve paper as agreed to by the War Industries Board after conferences with the War Service Committee of Wall Paper Manufacturers will become effective Aug. 5.

EFFORTS TO SETTLE STRIKE IN BRITAIN

Mass Meeting of Arsenal Workers at Woolwich Sends Resolution to Men at Coventry Urging Return to Work

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The strike of munition workers against an embargo on skilled labor spread to Birmingham, yesterday, where about 60,000 engineers ceased work last night in accordance with their threat. Electrical workers being among the strikers, many other workers were affected, to the extent of some 150,000 in all.

Meanwhile, the situation in Coventry remained unchanged, except that strike of skilled workers has automatically thrown out of employment many other workers. The position in Birmingham differs somewhat from Coventry, where only two of the societies associated with the local engineers joint committee have struck, and that against the advice of the majority of the committee, whereas in Birmingham the strikers represent 12 societies and the committee did not advise them to remain at work.

Several other centers are awaiting the decision of the National conference, while, at present, there is no sign of a strike at Woolwich, where the shop stewards are understood to be cooperating with an Amalgamated Society of Engineers executive, with a view to effecting a settlement, while a mass meeting of arsenal workers, yesterday, sent a resolution to the men at Coventry, which, while recognizing they had just cause for complaint, called on them to resume work at once, pending the decision of the conference between the trade union committee and the ministry.

The London district committee of engineering trades passed a resolution, last night, declaring they were not satisfied with the necessity for the embargo and determining to call a mass meeting to consider the position.

Mr. Churchill will meet the trade union advisory committee this morning. In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Churchill said that before issuing orders the Ministry of Munitions had fully and thoroughly taken the advice of responsible trade union leaders, and what had occurred now was due to action initiated neither by responsible leaders nor local leaders, but by other unorganized or unofficial organized forces. He denied there had been lack of intercourse and discussion, and said discussions between departments, representatives and local men had included shop stewards and even more unofficial organizations.

Speaking at Holborn restaurant, yesterday, G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, said that had it been a matter between the employed, the strike might have been pursued without those engaged in it laying themselves open to the operation of the military service act. As things were, the strike was one against the State, and he was sure the strikers ought not to be exempted from the operation of that act, and if they persisted in withholding their labor at a time of extreme national emergency, it was only right they should be called up to fight. This, he understood, is the view taken by the War Cabinet which has the matter under consideration, but the government is expected to afford time for wiser counsel to prevail before the step is taken of cancelling protection certificates which exempt from military service many of the present strikers.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Woolwich arsenal workers held a meeting today, after which they telegraphed the Coventry munition workers as follows:

"Strike now and you will earn the blessings of the Kaiser and his army of murderers. But you will earn the lasting condemnation of all those who are fighting and working in the allied nations to gain real freedom for civilization."

"We warn you seriously if you persist in striking, that this government owes it to your brave brothers, who are fighting the Germans with their life's blood while you are fighting with words and full bellies, that you be immediately put in the front of the fighting line and that your leaders should be shot."

"Strike and you may go to hell. Woolwich will remain at work and earn the right to shake the hand of the soldier when he returns."

The executive committee of the London district of the engineering trades, comprising seven unions, including the Amalgamated Engineers, tonight passed a resolution stating that, notwithstanding the government's explanation, the executive committee was not satisfied of the necessity of the embargo and would call meetings of the members to consider the situation. The Lewisham branch of the Federation of Discharged Sailors and Soldiers passed a resolution pledging themselves to work in munition factories even if a strike were called, and to stay at work until the strikers are drafted in the army and replaced by skilled workers who are now fighting.

a democratic vote by all the men and women concerned. The tactics of the young rebels who forced a strike at Birmingham and Coventry against the advice of responsible leaders make not for democracy or Socialism, but straight for anarchy and Bolshevism."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The trade union advisory committee met this morning, and requested the government to set up a committee of inquiry composed of representatives of the government, of the employers and of the trade unions concerned, to inquire into the cause of the munitions dispute. The government agreed.

The committee heard the statement that a notice issued by Coventry firms was unofficial and unauthorized and a misleading and inaccurate summary of instructions from the Ministry of Munitions. The committee asked the Minister to give instructions to cancel this perversion of the government's policy.

The Labor Advisory Committee, which had been conferring with Winston Spencer Churchill, the Minister of Munitions, and George N. Barnes, labor member of the War Cabinet, today passed a resolution advising the government to institute an inquiry into the labor trouble in the Midlands and urgently requesting the men in the meanwhile to resume work.

PREFERENCE WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—At a luncheon at the West Indian Club, yesterday, Walter Long, the Colonial Secretary, made the important announcement that the War Cabinet has approved the scheme of preference within the Empire formulated by a committee of the Cabinet appointed to consider the question, and the Minister expressed the hope that it would be approved by the Empire as a whole.

"The war," he said, "has taught us some wonderful lessons and brought home to us the fact that had we been prepared we might have been very differently equipped." The Empire, he continued, was determined to go forward and the Imperial War Conference was surely a more remarkable gathering than was ever held in the history of the world. It was making real and active preparations for a campaign which must succeed the war to keep the trade in the Empire for the Empire in the first instance.

Last year it was decided, he said, that there must be a system of imperial preference within the Empire for the benefit of the Empire. "We sought for no unjust powers for ourselves," he continued, "but we did ask that we should have the same power and rights as were employed by practically every other country in the world." He had presided over a committee appointed to draft schemes by which this could be effected and it had dealt with the question of raw materials, with a view to securing them in the first instance for the Empire and the whole series of reports had been approved by the Imperial War Conference and by the war cabinet.

SOFT DRINK SUGAR MAY NOT BE CUT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Doubt as to the advisability of cutting down the supply of sugar for the manufacture of soda and soft drinks was expressed today by Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, at a conference of the county food administrators of Massachusetts held at the State House. Mr. Endicott said that he believed such action would result in loss of support of the work of the Administration by the people of the State. He said the State Administration has worked out a plan for monthly reports from sugar refiners, wholesalers and retailers, so as to check up on the amount of sugar on hand and being used.

It was stated at the conference that the number of war gardens in Suffolk County is 30,600, more than double the number last summer.

BROCKTON DEADLOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass.—In spite of the fact that announcement has been made that the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration will hold an investigation next Monday into the case of the striking shoe cutters in this district, the strikers as yet have shown no disposition to have their case arbitrated. They demand that the Brockton Manufacturers Association recognize their new organization, the Independent Association of Cutters, before any adjustment of their demand for increased wages and improved working conditions be considered. The manufacturers refuse to deal with the new organization, which succeeded from the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

NEW BANKING SYSTEM PLANNED

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas Agency)—In the course of a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the renewal of the privileges of the Bank of France, Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce, stated that the government would soon lay before the Chamber a bill proposing the creation of a banking system designed to favor French exportation by the extension of long term credits. He indicated that a capital of 100,000,000 francs would be sufficient to found agencies in the principal countries of the world.

NAVAL COMMISSION PROPOSED

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Establishment of a permanent naval commission to the United States similar to the one now in England is proposed by the Mercurio, in an editorial article, "Our Seas Constitute the Best Union with the United States." Admiral Gomez Carenio is suggested as the head of such a commission.

STATE BOARD HEARS STRIKERS IN LYNN

Testimony to Effect That Many General Electric Workers Were Discharged Because of Labor Union Affiliations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass.—That they were discharged from the employ of the General Electric Company here either because they had joined some labor union or had shown active interest in some labor union, and that the excuse assigned by the company for their discharge in every instance was lack of work or contemplated reduction in the forces, while at the same time all the departments of the plant were working overtime and Sundays and holidays, were the claims made by strikers, at the opening conference today called by the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration at the request of President Wilson, to determine the causes for the strike and adjust the various differences between the employees and the company.

Ansel R. Andrews, one of the employees of the company, on the witness stand this afternoon, said that on Saturday, July 13, two days before the strike began, his foreman, A. J. Blake, told him that the employees would be watched by the company if they went to a meeting of the union and that they would be discharged in consequence.

Willard Howland, chairman of the board, presided, and all the other members of the board, and Henry J. Skeffington, conciliator for the War Labor Board of the United States, also sat at the hearing, which was held in the council chambers of the Lynn City Hall. The hall was packed to its capacity long before the hearing began, and an orderly gathering of several thousands crowded about the doors leading to the building.

In today's Lynn newspapers the General Electric Company carries a large advertisement stating that there is work of an important character awaiting all former employees of the company, and that they will be returned to their old positions without any discrimination on the part of the company if they apply at the office for reinstatement. When Walter C. Fish, general manager of the company, entered the room at the conference, he was hissed and jeered by the majority of those in the room, but he faced those present, saying, "I can stand that and a lot more."

The witnesses examined had all been in the employ of the company for a period of from two to eight years, they said, and in every case they testified that they had no reason to believe their work was unsatisfactory but that just as soon as they showed interest in union activities they were discharged by the company. Arthur E. Clark, one of the witnesses, said he had listened to union speakers. Immediately thereafter, he said, he was discharged. Leslie Taylor, another witness, who said he is not an American citizen, had worked for the company for eight years. He said there had never been any complaints about his work but that he was discharged as soon as he joined a union.

William A. Nealy, secretary and district representative of the American Federation of Labor, outlined briefly at the beginning of the conference the case of the strikers, stating that they were willing to submit their demands to the United States War Labor Board but that the company had not taken action to present the case to that board. He said that many of the workers have been organized since the strike began.

MISSION LEAVES ECUADOR
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.—The British Mission to South American countries, headed by Sir Maurice de Bunsen, which has been visiting Ecuador, has left for Panama.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

NO DECISION IN BASEBALL CASE

Secretary of War Baker Fails to Give Out Statement This Morning on Application of Work-or-Fight Rule

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of War Baker did not announce this morning his expected decision as to extending the effective time for the work-or-fight regulations as they apply to professional baseball players, and there were no indications when the announcement would be forthcoming. The general impression at the War Department was that the decision would be favorable to organized baseball, but upon what this was based was not known.

Secretary Baker, late Wednesday, announced that he had postponed until today his decision on extending the effective time of the regulations as they apply to professional baseball players.

Provost Marshal-General Crowder was ready to place his recommendations before the Secretary, after receiving a brief from the National Baseball Commission, but the Secretary was unable, because of the press of more important business, to take up the matter.

The Secretary said he would consider the brief and General Crowder's recommendations Wednesday night, and expected to announce his decision this morning.

National and American League officials and club owners hope that Secretary Baker will extend the time of putting the order into effect until the end of the season.

They base this hope upon the Secretary's previous statement that it was not certain that the baseball industry would be disrupted by operation of the order, and their belief that they had presented facts that would convince him that professional leagues will have to suspend unless the order is modified.

EASTERN CLUBS TO OPEN IN THE WEST

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING		
Team	Won	Lost
Boston	55	24
Cleveland	50	29
New York	46	33
Washington	47	32
St. Louis	48	31
Chicago	39	40
Philadelphia	25	49
Detroit	26	50

GAMES TODAY		
Boston at Cleveland.		
Philadelphia at Detroit.		
Washington at St. Louis.		

BOSTON, Mass.—The second invasion of the western circuit of the American League championship baseball race of 1918 is scheduled to start this afternoon, and reports from club headquarters in the various cities announce that the games will all be played, weather permitting.

No games were scheduled to be played in this league yesterday, as the teams were traveling westward. With one or two exceptions it is expected that all of the regular players will be on hand to play in today's games.

CHAJES AND KUPCHIK ARE TIED FOR FIRST

RYE BEACH, N. Y.—At the conclusion of the third round of the American League championship played Wednesday at the Rye Beach Hotel, Oscar Chajes, state champion, and A. Kupchik, both of whom played games in advance of their schedule, were tied for first place in the race for possession of the Rice Silver King, now held by Chajes. Both had scores of 4 to 0 to their credit.

All told, eight games were disposed of, one being adjourned. The two most important games were those between Chajes and Black and Kupchik and Jaffe.

Chajes and Kupchik were returned the winners, Jaffe being relegated to fourth place thereby, and Black to fifth.

PITCHER MOGRIDGE FOR STANDARD CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George Mogridge, a veteran pitcher of the New York American League baseball team, severed his connection with the club Wednesday and signed with the Standard Shipyard Company club of Staten Island. Mogridge joined the New York team in 1915, coming from the Chicago American League.

The Standard, it was stated, has made offers to others of the New York Americans which were under consideration when the club left here Wednesday night for Cleveland to carry out its regular program while awaiting the final decision of the War Department on the work-or-fight order as it applies to baseball.

BETHLEHEM ROUND ROBIN GOLF PLAY

BETHLEHEM, N. H.—The first round of match play in the round robin golf tournament at the Country Club Wednesday developed numerous close matches.

In the first division L. B. Folsom of Waban disposed of F. W. Breitinger of Philadelphia, 4 and 3, and S. A. Hennnessy of Pinehurst won from R. T. Barry of Newton, 3 and 2.

In the second flight E. F. Batchelder of Tedesco won from William Rush of South Manchester by 3 and 2, and C. H. Turner of Boston won from R. W. Corey, also of Boston, by 2 up.

MISS ROSENTHAL AND JONES WIN

Defeat Miss A. W. Stirling and Perry Adair in Best Ball Golf Match on Springfield Links

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Followers of golf witnessed some high-class playing at the subscription golf tournament for the benefit of the Red Cross at the Springfield Country Club Wednesday afternoon.

The players engaged in the match were Miss E. V. Rosenthal of Chicago, R. T. Jones Jr., Perry Adair and Miss A. W. Stirling, the woman's national champion, all of Atlanta.

This was the third of a series of exhibition matches being given by these four players for the Red Cross. The day's receipts were well above \$150.

Miss Rosenthal and Jones won from Adair and Miss Stirling by six points, the best ball and aggregate at each hole counting.

Jones played remarkable golf, going in and making six holes in 33, and finishing the first half in 33, but he was in trouble on the twelfth, taking 7 there, so that he finished in 73, one stroke over the par of the course.

Adair, after rather irregular play going out, came back in one under par and had a 74 for the round.

Miss Stirling's play was not up to her usual standard, her ball occasionally being hooked. She took 90 for the course, while Miss Rosenthal, who had an 85, was unfortunate with her putts. Miss Rosenthal had a 41 coming in, which was brilliant play.

Miss Rosenthal—
Out 5 5 7 3 5 4 5 4—44
In 6 5 4 5 4 4 5 4—41—85

Jones—
Out 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3—33
In 5 5 7 4 2 5 4 3—40—73

Miss Stirling—
Out 5 4 5 5 7 4 5 5—45
In 5 5 6 4 3 4 5 5—49—90

Adair—
Out 4 5 4 3 5 4 3 7—38
In 4 5 4 4 3 2 4 5—36—74

EKWANOK GOLF IN MATCH PLAY

Dr. C. H. Gardner of the Agawam Hunt Club Captures Qualifying Round Medal

MANCHESTER, Vt.—Match play starts today in the annual mid-summer golf tournament of the Ekwanok Country Club. The prizes to the winners will be war savings stamps and an excellent field is competing.

The qualifying round was played Wednesday with Dr. C. H. Gardner of the Agawam Hunt Club, Providence, R. I., returning low score at 78. W. E. Truesdell of Garden City was second with 82, but withdrew, leaving second place to N. S. Campbell, also of Agawam, who scored in 83. T. P. Tully of Winchester was well in the running with a card of 89, and F. W. Albee, the only Brae Burn Country Club representative, is also in the first division with a round of 93. The leading scores follow:

Dr. C. H. Gardner, Agawam.....	78
N. S. Campbell, Agawam.....	83
Robert Lay, Ekwanok.....	84
J. A. Gammons, Wannamoisette.....	85
W. D. Doughton, Merion.....	86
J. D. MacDonald, Capebrook.....	87
P. V. Kane, Ardenwick.....	88
T. P. Tully, Winchester.....	89
A. P. McKen,.....	89
Frank Lay, Ekwanok.....	89
P. R. McLaughlin, Scarsdale.....	90
Robert Wilson, Wannamoisette.....	92
Henry Baker, Rhode Island C. C.....	93
C. A. Kilbert, Agawam.....	93
P. W. Albee, Brae Burn.....	93
F. B. Taussig, St. Andrews.....	93
E. R. Stillman, Van Schaick Island.....	94
C. L. Brennan, Worcester.....	94
P. E. Landon, Woodstock.....	95
A. L. Aldred, Wannamoisette.....	95
E. B. Merriam, Agawam.....	95
J. G. Estey, Brattleboro.....	95
J. P. Estey, Brattleboro.....	95
John Collins, Spring Haven.....	96
N. P. Hutchinson, Wannamoisette.....	96
H. W. Carey, Van Schaick Island.....	97
J. M. Thompson, Spring Haven.....	98
C. J. Morse, Wollaston.....	98
C. D. Landale, Oakland.....	99
B. W. Grinn, Wannamoisette.....	99
G. H. Collette, Rhode Island C. C.....	99

NEW YORK WINS CRICKET MATCH

Metropolitan Players Take Their Third Victory in Inter-City Series With Philadelphia

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York cricket players won their third victory in the series of five inter-city matches with Philadelphia by taking the fourth game at the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club at Livingston Wednesday. The Philadelphia team had much the better of the argument at one stage, and New York's success depended upon the small difference of three runs and one wicket on totals of 118 to 121 for nine wickets.

It was owing to a most remarkable eleventh hour batting rally on the part of the New York men that the Quakers owed their defeat, when success meant a tie in the series, to poor fielding at the most critical juncture.

To F. C. Taylor of the Manor Field Cricket Club of Staten Island belongs much of the credit of winning the game. He went in fifth wicket down and, by dint of the hardest sort of hitting, during which he put one out of bounds for six runs, brought together a total of 43, not out. In company with S. E. B. Southern, Taylor brought New York's total up from 79 to 103 for the ninth wicket, and then, aided by F. G. Hales, knocked off the necessary runs to pass Philadelphia's total.

GOLFING TEAMS FOR BIG MATCH

Homebred, Allies, Scotch and Amateur Twelves to Compete Saturday in Red Cross Golf Benefit at Inwood

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The official list of golfers who will make up the four teams to take part in the Red Cross matches at the Inwood Country Club Saturday has been decided upon. Plans call for the Scotch aggregation to be drawn against the Allies in the morning play, while the Allies will meet the Homebreds. After luncheon the order of play will be Amateurs vs. Allies, and the Scotch vs. Homebreds. Teams of 12 men are to compete, but only the eight best aggregate scores of each combination are to count.

More than a hundred starters are expected to tee up this morning at the Inwood Country Club to take part in the amateur-professional football event which is a sort of curtain raiser to the big affair on Saturday. The teams for Saturday's event are:

Homebred Team—T. L. Kerrigan, Siwanoy; T. L. McNamara, captain, unattached; John Downing, Scarsdale; George McLean, Great Neck; Joseph Mitchell, Ridgewood; Elmer Loving, Town and Country Club; Martin O'Loughlin, Plainfield; Carl Anderson, unattached; John Hagan, Salisbury; Linker, E. K. McCarty, Garden City Country Club; W. C. Shelly, Cherry Valley; Gene Reilly, Country Club of Waterbury.

Allied Team—Gilbert Nichols, captain, unattached; W. Reid, Winthrop; Louis Teller, Brookline; Cyril Walker, Shackamaxon; James West, Rockaway Hunt; A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow; Clarence Hackney, Country Club of Atlantic City; Peter O'Hara, Haverwood; John Mackie, Inwood; Louis Martucci, South Orange; John Golden, Tuxedo; John Becker, Yonkers.

Scotch Team—Alexander Smith, Wyckoff; William Macfarlane, Hempstead House Estate; Gen. L. Fotheringham, unattached; James Maiden, Nassau; James Donaldson, Norwood; Robert Andrews, New Haven; John St. John, Haverwood; Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook; George Smith, Wyckoff; John Pirie, Woodmere; John Jolly, unattached; George Low, Capt. Baltusrol.

Amateur Team—J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair; Oswald Kirby, captain, Englewood; Max Marston, Baltusrol; J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy; G. W. White, Nassau; J. S. Worthington, Siwanoy; August Kanner, Fox Hills; P. H. Hoyt, Siwanoy; G. L. Conley, Siwanoy; Gilman Tiffany, Johnhawk; H. L. Phillips, Siwanoy; and R. H. Gwatney, Baltusrol.

PICKUPS

Secretary of War Baker is expected to render his final decision today and the future of major-league baseball for the season of 1918 is said to hinge on it.

Captain Herzog gave a remarkably fine exhibition of base playing yesterday. His brilliant work was a big factor in holding the Reds to four scattered hits.

Baseball must be a paying industry at Duluth when the club in that city can offer Pitcher Walter Johnson as much money for each game as the reports from that city state.

There were two home runs in the National League yesterday. Hornsby of the St. Louis Cardinals making one and Paskert of the Chicago Cubs the other. It was the third one of the season for each player.

Pitcher Rudolph of the Braves seems to enjoy shutting out the Cincinnati Reds this year. The first game he pitched this season was against that team and he held the batsmen to one hit and no runs, while yesterday he allowed only four hits.

Heathcote and Gonzales were the only players on the St. Louis team who failed to get at least one safe hit off the New York pitchers yesterday. Hornsby was the star batsman of the game, getting three hits in four times up, one a home run. Paulette and Fisher were tied for second honors with three hits in five times up.

DULUTH CLUB IS AFTER PLAYERS

Much Rivalry Between Head of the Lakes Circuit Baseball Clubs for the Star Players

DULUTH, Minn.—Walter Johnson, Washington American League Baseball Club pitcher, was wired terms by the management of the Duluth baseball team of the head of the lakes circuit Wednesday. The telegram offered Johnson at least \$300 a game to pitch here if organized baseball disbands under the Crowder work-or-fight ruling.

Telegrams were sent to Claude Hendrix, the Chicago National pitcher, and to Henry Severid, catcher of the St. Louis Americans.

"It depends upon the outcome of the Crowder edit," was the reply received from Hendrix and Severid.

Habert Perdue, formerly a Boston National pitcher, came to Duluth Wednesday to pitch for the Duluth club of the new league.

Officials of the Superior team are reported angling for Shortstop Bancroft of the Philadelphia Nationals. There is much rivalry among the various team managers, and each is most desirous of putting the best team in the field.

PITCHER ORDERED TO BOSTON

YORK, Pa.—Pitcher George, formerly of the Columbus American Association Club, was ordered Wednesday, to report at once to the Boston Nationals. He has been at his home since the association ended its season.

WESTERN CLUBS WIN IN MAJORITY

Boston Is Only Eastern Club Able to Win in the National League Championship Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING		
Team	Won	Lost
Chicago	57	28
New York	53	33
Pittsburgh	45	39
Philadelphia	29	44
Cincinnati	37	45
Boston	38	49
St. Louis	36	52
Brooklyn	33	45

RESULTS WEDNESDAY		
Boston 4, Cincinnati 0.		
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 4.		
St. Louis 10, New York 2.		
Pittsburgh 3, Brooklyn 1.		

GAMES TODAY
Cincinnati at Boston (2 games).
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

BOSTON, Mass.—The western clubs of the National League had the better of their eastern rivals in the games played Wednesday in the opening of the second invasion of the eastern circuit of this baseball organization for 1918. They won three of the four games played, the Boston Braves being the only eastern winners, and they defeated the Cincinnati Reds, 4 to 0.

Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh were the three western winners. The Cubs were hard pressed to defeat Philadelphia by a score of 5 to 4, while Pittsburgh defeated Brooklyn, 3 to 1. St. Louis had a very easy time winning from the New York Giants, 10 to 2.

BOSTON BRAVES WIN FROM CINCINNATI

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Fine pitching on the part of Rudolph, backed up by some brilliant fielding and hard hitting on the part of his team mates, gave the Boston Braves a 4-to-0 victory over the Cincinnati Reds in the first game of their series at Braves' field, Wednesday afternoon.

Rudolph allowed the visitors only four scattered hits, and from the first inning there never appeared to be any doubt about the outcome. Herzog gave Rudolph some remarkably fine support at second base, making two or three difficult stops and fine throws to first base. Rawlings also figured in one or two brilliant plays at shortstop.

Regan pitched for the visitors, and was quite effective except in the first and second innings. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0
Cincinnati.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

Batteries—Rudolph and Wilson; Regan, Luque and Wingo, Cuto. Umpires—O'Day and Byron. Losing pitcher—Regan. Time 1h. 20m.

CHICAGO DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 5-4

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Paskert's home run in the sixth inning Wednesday helped Chicago to defeat Philadelphia, 5 to 4. The home team rallied in the ninth, but the game ended with runners on second and third bases with the score one run short of a tie. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago.....	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	9	0
Philadelphia.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	8	4

Batteries—Vaughan and O'Farrell; Davis, Prendergast and Burns. Losing pitcher—Prendergast. Umpires—Harrison and Quigley.

ST. LOUIS WINS BY TIMELY BATTING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The St. Louis Nationals hit three New York pitchers all over the field Wednesday and easily defeated the Giants, 10 to 2. Packard was hit hard, but received great support from his outfielders, who made 12 catches, many of them difficult. The batting of Fisher and Hornsby featured. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis.....	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	1	1
New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	9	0

Batteries—Packard and Gonzales; Hallie, Schupp, Ogden, Hoyt and McCarty, Gibson. Losing pitcher—Sallee. Umpires—Klen and Emslie.

COMSTOCK PITCHES PITTSBURGH TO WIN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Pittsburgh took the first game of the series from Brooklyn Wednesday, 2 to 1, mainly through Comstock's effectiveness and Catton's wonderful playing at short.

The latter accepted 11 chances, most of them difficult plays in deep field. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	9	0
Brooklyn.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	1

Batteries—Comstock and Schmidt; Marquard and M. Wheat. Umpires—Moran and Rigley.

MADONNA DEFEATS LINART AT REVERE

REVERE, Mass.—Vincent Madonna of Providence, R. I., was the winner of the special motor-paced professional cycling race at the Revere Cycling Track, Wednesday evening, when he defeated Victor Linart of Belgium, in two straight heats. Each of the heats was won by a margin of about 25 yards.

The first heat of the race was for a distance of 10 miles and the winner covered it in 13m. 51.4-54. The second heat was over a distance of 20 miles and Madonna finished in 29m. 21.4-58.

TWO JUNIOR WINNERS ARE DISQUALIFIED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first results of the investigation of the eligibility of some of the athletes who competed in the metropolitan junior track and field championship at Celtic Park, Long Island City, last Sunday, have been the disqualification of two runners. They are A. G. Desch of the Paulist Athletic Club, winner of the 220-yard low hurdle title, and J. Takasch, who finished fourth in the 220-yard run.

In the case of Takasch it develops that he is still registered with the Metropolitan Association as affiliated with the Fordham University track team and therefore not a legitimate member of the Glencoe Club. Desch, it is said, competed as a member of St. Benedict's Preparatory School in open competition within the past three months, which nullified his chances to represent the Paulist organization in the championship games. Both athletes have been ordered to appear before the registration committee at its next meeting for disposal of the cases.

GOLFING STARS FOR BRAE BURN

Misses Stirling and Rosenthal and R. T. Jones Jr. and Perry Adair in Best - Ball Match

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—Miss A. W. Stirling, woman golf champion of the United States, Miss E. V. Rosenthal of Chicago, R. T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., and Perry Adair, also of Atlanta, and a member of the Georgia School of Technology golf team which made such a fine showing last spring against the Northern colleges, are to engage in a best-ball foursome on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club, Saturday afternoon beginning at 2.30.

These four players are now engaged in playing a number of exhibition matches on the largest of the United States golf links and the meetings which they have had up to the present time have attracted many followers of the game and produced some splendid competition.

Miss Stirling and Miss Rosenthal are among the best of our women players and those who saw Miss Stirling win the women's championship on the links of the Belmont Spring Country Club in 1916 will be glad to watch her work this week. Reports state that she is playing fully up to the standard set when she took chief honors.

The two men in this quartet are among the best of the young players of the United States and it is freely predicted by those who have watched their game that one or both of them is pretty sure to win the men's amateur championship of the United States before many years have passed.

HOLKE ORDERED TO CHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Walter Holke, first baseman of the New York Giants, has been ordered by his local draft board in St. Louis to take up some essential employment. Holke was in a deferred class. He has received a number of good offers from various steel plants and shipbuilding yards, but has not accepted any of them pending the ruling which is expected from Washington today. The player will probably go to the Bethlehem Steel Works, where Pitcher C. J. Tesreau is working and playing ball.

PLAY AT SHENECOSSETT

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Golf scores in match play Wednesday in the annual July tournament on the Shenecossett links were much better than Tuesday, and the favorites won their matches, some of them by decisive margins. The winners were H. B. Miller, New York; D. C. Murray, Utica; N. H. Avery, Shenecossett; J. P. T. Armstrong, Shenecossett; W. R. Harper, Philadelphia Cricket Club; Dr. F. A. Lund, Arcola; J. D. Armstrong, Shenecossett, and F. L. Smith, Dwight, Ill.

PENCILS FOR SOLDIERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Stenographers who have accumulated a number of short pencils two or three inches long will have a chance to dispose of them to soldiers, according to an appeal being sent out by the Y. M. C. A. Many soldiers aboard transports do not own fountain pens and at this time short pencils are greatly appreciated. All stenographers or others having a number of these pencils are asked to forward them to the Y. M. C. A. Supply Department, Room 217, 564 Washington Street, where they will be disposed of to the soldiers.

CLEVELAND TO PLAY GAMES

CLEVELAND, O.—Pending a decision by Secretary of War Baker of the work-or-fight regulations, as applied to professional baseball players, the Cleveland club will play out its schedule, it was announced Wednesday night. The Indians will meet New York today.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING		
Team	Won	Lost
Binghamton	49	25
Toronto	51	29
Baltimore	46	35
Rochester	40	33
Savannah	42	38
Buffalo	35	43
Syracuse	26	46
Jersey City	17	57

Jersey City	17	57	.230
RESULTS WEDNESDAY			
Toronto 7, Jersey City 7.			
Newark 2, Buffalo 0			

OPPOSENTS OF DRYS ACTIVE IN ALABAMA

Efforts Made to Put in Field a Full Legislative Ticket—The Strength of Amendment Advocates Is Admitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—It has been decided by the opponents of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States to put into the field in Alabama a full legislative ticket. The Democratic primary will be on Aug. 13, and is equivalent to election in this State. At that time will be chosen the members of the next state Legislature whose duty it will be either to ratify or to reject the federal amendment. Leaders of the opposition, it is said, have gotten together, and speeches will be made, and are now being made, at many points throughout the State. They are, however, finding it difficult to get men to make the race. As one correspondent puts it: "not that there is any feeling or alarm at any utility in making the race, but for other reasons." These "other reasons" are not specified.

In Jefferson County, which is the most populous, and which carries the greatest number of representatives in the state Legislature, will be witnessed perhaps the strongest fight. At this time there are 11 men in this county who have qualified before the subcommittee of the Jefferson County Democratic executive committee as candidates for the Legislature, and 10 of these are in favor of the ratification of the amendment. In spite of the claim of inharmonious within the ranks of the amendmentists, that has been charged by the opposition, it is conceded that the amendmentists could not wish for a better showing than is thus far being made in the race. While there will be a contest in Alabama, it is not thought at all probable that the anti-amendmentists will be able to elect more than a very small minority of legislators.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DRY LAW ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EXETER, N. H.—Large numbers of arrests are being made daily for violation of New Hampshire and United States liquor laws. In the summer resort section at the beaches and near the Massachusetts boundary there have been so many apprehensions for importing liquor that this week United States Commissioner B. P. Hodgman moved from Concord to Exeter to be nearer the scene. Eighteen were arraigned before him the first day, all of whom he held for the federal grand jury. Some will be given a further hearing next Monday. In addition, they were tried before Judge Henry A. Shute of the state courts and given fines and sentences in jail, the latter being suspended in some instances.

ANTI-LOAFING LAW AND THE GAMBLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Up to the present time none of the 22 draft boards in Rhode Island has taken up a case under the work-or-fight promulgation, formally, but, nevertheless, the order issued from Washington that all men of draft age must either be engaged in useful occupation or fight has driven many young men from their accustomed place at the gambling table for several hours a day. These young men, who in past months have done no work other than that connected with making money by gambling, are now generally to be found working in some useful position during the day, and following their usual "profession" of gambling by night. The work-or-fight law has had no effect upon gambling here as an institution.

For many months the gambling places have been running wide open. Since the General Assembly adjourned in April the gambling laws have been forgotten in the small towns that surround Providence, and in other parts of the State. Where gambling always has been, it still is. The election of a new sheriff has apparently had no effect upon the gambling fraternity.

Many towns in Rhode Island have always been clean. They still are clean, and the gamblers know better than to invade their dominions. Others have always been open to gamblers, and today there is just as much gambling in Rhode Island as at any other time in 10 years. But the young men do not devote quite as much time to loafing as they did before, because the federal law prevents it.

These gamblers have never feared Rhode Island laws, but they have a wholesome regard for the federal law. There is plenty of evidence before their eyes that men whom Rhode Island laws could never reach, were very quickly reached by the federal authorities. In this, as in many other things, Rhode Island is benefited by laws it did not want, but which it had to take.

The Rhode Island anti-loafing law has been four months on the statute books, but the regular loafers have never been bothered by it. Only those who come also within the federal laws have taken heed and sought positions to escape punishment. The law is the enforcement and lack of enforcement of the Sunday laws. For more than a year this has been a subject of controversy in Hillsborough, the largest county and particularly in Nashua, the second largest city of the State. Small storekeepers in Nashua, who have been closed up on Sundays, propose to close up, if possible, the large drug stores. They have secured a test case for the courts.

NO CAMERAS ON WATERFRONT
BOSTON, Mass.—Persons who visit the Atlantic Avenue section these days are greeted by signs in conspicuous

places along that thoroughfare and at approaches to the ferries and steamboat lines, cautioning against the carrying of the use of cameras. The signs were posted under direction of United States Marshal Mitchell at the request of Admiral Wood, to warn the public of the new regulations put into effect recently. Persons with cameras will be taken into custody by the armed guards at the waterfront, and ignorance of the regulation will no longer be accepted as a plea from those detected violating the order.

COAL AND SCHOOLS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire school authorities have decided to meet the prospective shortage in fuel next winter by an advance rearrangement of the school schedules whereby schools will open several weeks earlier this fall and shut down several weeks during the coldest part of winter. The plan is to open in August instead of September, and close through all of January and possibly half of February.

Ernest W. Butterfield, state superintendent of public instruction has prepared, and will shortly communicate to every school authority in the State a letter of information and advice about the fuel shortage as affecting the educational system. In this letter he strongly urges the adoption of the new schedule which calls for a suspension of school operations in coldest weather.

The superintendent takes it for granted, upon such information as has come to him from the Fuel Administration, that there will not be enough coal to run the schools as they have been run for winters past. There is also a shortage of teachers, thousands of the members of this profession having gone into war work of various kinds during the past summer.

Local school boards are today offering wages for teachers in common schools that in ordinary times would have secured high school teachers of the highest caliber. It is said that one-fourth of all the schools in the State have as yet failed to secure teachers for the coming term.

Superintendent Butterfield has informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the patriotic as well as the financial appeal must be made to school teachers, especially the women teachers, if the public schools are not to suffer in the winter months of New England. Most any teacher can earn more money working in a government department at Washington than she can in a country school.

BANK IS OPENED TO CIRCUMVENT SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—A way of at least partially circumventing the saloon practice of cashing industrial pay checks and exacting from each "exchange" in the form of pay for a certain amount of drinks has been developed by the American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, O., through having started near its plant main gate a branch of one of the town banks.

Operation of the branch bank has resulted in many pay checks being cashed by it which formerly went to nearby saloons. Many of the former saloon patrons now using the branch bank are also said to be starting savings accounts. A move that has not yet taken form has been urged here to the effect that financial institutions join in starting several branch banks in the industrial districts for the purpose of cashing pay checks and both combating the saloon activity in this respect and boosting community savings.

ITALIANS TELL OF THEIR EXPERIENCES

DENNISON, O.—After escaping from the Austrians and making their way through Siberia to Japan, 500 Italian soldiers passed through here last night. They will go later to Italy. These men were captured by the Austrians while fighting on the Piave, and were impressed into service in the Austrian army operating in Russia. Several months ago they rebelled and marched aloft to Siberia, and thence to Japan, where they were put upon a ship and transported to an American Pacific port.

The Italians told of their experiences when their train stopped here last night. They said altogether 1000 Italians escaped from the Austrians, but that many had perished from exposure while traveling through Siberia.

INCREASED TAX ON ESTATES PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A 50 per cent increase in the present graduated tax on estates up to and including \$5,000, 000 estates, with greater increases from larger estates, was tentatively agreed upon on Wednesday by the House Ways and Means Committee. It is expected that the new system will yield a revenue of \$100,000,000 against the present \$70,000,000.

SUNDAY CLOSING LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire is somewhat stirred up in spots over the enforcement and lack of enforcement of the Sunday laws. For more than a year this has been a subject of controversy in Hillsborough, the largest county and particularly in Nashua, the second largest city of the State. Small storekeepers in Nashua, who have been closed up on Sundays, propose to close up, if possible, the large drug stores. They have secured a test case for the courts.

TRANSPORTATION AND COAL SHORTAGE

Member of Fuel Administration in Illinois Says Situation Might Have Been Overcome by Providing Car Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—The coal shortage, not only in Illinois, but all over the United States, is due to the lack of transportation facilities more than any other cause, according to the statement of a member of the Illinois Fuel Administration, who bases his conclusion upon an official report. If the car situation could have been dealt with and shortage overcome early in the year, he believes it is probable that the coal problem would have been solved all over the country.

His report has no time has the labor shortage had as much to do in general with cutting down production as has car shortage, he says, although at the United States Fuel Administration it is stated that at the present time in Illinois the labor problem is causing more trouble than the car supply. The report upon which his statement was based showed that the car shortage has curtailed production at times from 10 per cent in some fields to as high as 28 per cent in others, the highest percentage being shown in some of the Pennsylvania fields.

At the United States Fuel Administration office it is stated that the situation is promising so far as the district supplied by the Illinois mines is concerned, providing people will buy their coal now and use what they can get. One of the problems in Illinois is to get the consumers to use Northern Illinois coal, which is inferior in grade to southern coal, and they are holding back their orders.

"Allotment Too Small"

Councilor Ford Says City Should Get 300,000 Tons Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Francis J. W. Ford of the Boston City Council declared today that he will not be satisfied with a municipal coal supply of 25,000 tons as indicated by James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, as being possible to secure. "I will never be satisfied until Boston gets 300,000 tons or more of good hard coal," declared the councilman with emphasis. "This proposition to get 25,000 tons with which to supply those persons who are unable to purchase large lots at a time is made just to close the eyes of the people to the larger and graver fact that the coal dealers, who are all in one basket really, are to be taken care of by the 'interests'."

"Boston can get the coal, and all the coal necessary for everybody just about the time our public officials, backed by awakened public demand, insist on having it and refusing to take 'no' for an answer," continued Mr. Ford. "The Massachusetts Fuel Administrator told us one month ago that we couldn't get coal but now he admits that he can possibly get 25,000 tons from the allotments of some contractors. One month ago he said Boston could not get coal because it had all been allotted to the various dealers and these allotments could not be changed."

"The dealers and the administrators do not want the city to get coal in quantities for that would mean the breaking of the present prices which are outrageously high."

Mr. Ford declared that he was going to test the right and the power of the operators and dealers, in some way, to advance in price coal from \$10.25 a ton to \$11, while that coal had been ordered months ago for the first figure. Mayor Peters and Councilman Hasen, along with Mr. Ford, have ordered coal for \$10.25 a ton, and not a pound was put into any of their homes until the prices had advanced 75 cents a ton. Even now the Mayor is without the 15 tons he ordered away back in the spring. He said Wednesday that it was an outrage to ask consumers to pay this advance in price when they had ordered coal in good faith months ago for a lower rate.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald on Wednesday afternoon called on Mayor Peters and declared that Mr. Storrow was to be commended for his "out face attitude" in regard to a supply of coal for Boston people who could not buy in large lots nor pay the prices demanded by the dealers of those who buy by the pound.

The former Mayor advised Mayor Peters to make a move to the end that large corporations which have made much money here during war times be induced to invest their surplus funds in the building of coal-carrying vessels, and thereby utilize Boston's shipyards.

Mayor Peters met Mr. Fitzgerald just after a conference with Mr. Storrow at which the latter had promised to try to get Boston 25,000 tons of coal to be sold in 250-pound lots or less to persons who could not buy in larger quantities. The Mayor plans to establish 10 to 15 distributing yards in the city. Only the indorsement of the City Council is necessary now to make the project official.

But Mr. Ford goes further. He believes that the people of Boston are being exploited, and that they should not be compelled to pay any such price as \$11 a ton for coal they had ordered at \$10.25. He does not think the fuel commission should allow such a state of affairs to be possible.

"I propose to find out if there's any one man bigger than the people of Boston, and the same idea should be carried out all over the United States," insisted Mr. Ford. "They are holding out on coal, I believe, just to control the prices here and the distribution as

they see fit. That's why it was so hard to get the municipal coal depot idea started here."

New York Coal Problem Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fuel Administrator Garfield came to this city recently and made an inspection of the harbor and its coal handling facilities. The party was in charge of Alfred H. Smith, Eastern Director of Railroads, and it was said that the whole trip was carried out to assist the Fuel Administrator in making plans for such handling of coal as will make a repetition of last winter's coal shortage here unlikely. Dr. Garfield was accompanied by leading officials of both the fuel and railroad administrations, and during the trip around the harbor the coal situation was discussed from various angles. Mr. Smith explained the details of the handling of coal in this port, the many difficulties encountered last winter.

BOSTON GAS LAMPS BURN IN DAYTIME

Municipal Street Lights On Long After Dawn—Wastefulness on "Lightless" Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston's first "lightless" night since those of last winter was not observed Wednesday night to the greatest possible extent.

In Tremont Street, opposite the Common, many store lights were kept blazing away until 9:30, when the police requested the janitors in these places to turn off the electric currents. The police believe that most of the illuminations here and there all over the city in stores were due to forgetfulness on the part of business men or the janitors and watchmen in the buildings.

But while many of the electric light displays were largely curtailed that night, the street gas lamps which supply light for the city under the contract it has with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, were burning away this morning as late as 7 o'clock and later in many sections of the city.

The city's system of gas light inspection has not got fully under way and the inspectors are not making their rounds as yet, as they will be doing when they are supplied with small automobiles and the force has been increased, as Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, commissioner of public works, has asked the City Council to provide for by special appropriations.

The daylight saving plan made the extinguishing of so many street illuminations less distinguishable than the same system last winter. The Common and Public Garden were darkened by the edict of the Fuel Administration last winter, but this summer's regulation does not affect these public grounds. The police believe that the business men and the janitors and custodians of buildings generally will rigidly observe Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday as lightless nights until the prohibitory order is rescinded. With the exception of the theaters the buildings in Washington Street Wednesday night were but dimly lighted and the street had a deserted appearance.

ONTARIO'S PROBLEM IN A WET NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont.—Owing to the fact that the Province of Ontario is dry and that there are still bars and liquor shops in New York State, a good deal of trouble has been experienced in Canadian border towns. Civilians and sometimes soldiers will cross the St. Lawrence by ferry at various points and often return intoxicated. The authorities have become tired of making arrests of men landing from steamers, and hereafter the masters of ferry boats are to allow no intoxicated man aboard.

An order has also gone forth from Canadian military headquarters that no Canadian soldier is to enter the United States in uniform on a social business. If he crosses the border he must be in mufti and to change his garb he must secure permission. It is stated that this order was made in order to put a stop to Canadian soldiers making brief trips across the border for liquor.

POLICE FIND "STILL"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The first liquor distillery or secret "still" discovered in New Hampshire since the prohibitory law went into effect, May 1, has been found by the police of Concord within a short distance of the State House. William H. Ford was arrested and brought before the Municipal Court Wednesday, charged with maintaining this distillery. Ford is a molder, and was formerly employed in the Ford Foundry Company plant. In a search of his place on suspicion, the authorities found a worm and other apparatus for distilling liquor and a two-gallon jug. They also found Ford himself and allege that he was intoxicated.

NAVAL HANGAR BURNED

NORFOLK, Va.—The main hangar and a dirigible balloon were destroyed and more than a dozen airplanes and several buildings were damaged by fire on Wednesday at the naval air station here. Buckling of one of the main braces on the gas bag of the dirigible as it was attempting a landing caused the balloon to become unmanageable and settle on the roof of the main hangar. While attendants were preparing to remove the balloon the gas bag exploded, setting fire to the hangar. The damage is estimated at less than \$50,000.

CAMPAIGN UPON COURT RUNNERS

District Attorney Pelletier's Office to Maintain Vigorous Prosecutions All Summer of Solicitors of Law Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier has given orders to this office to try cases all summer and has asked that the superior criminal court hold an extra session right in vacation time, something quite out of the ordinary," declared Abraham C. Webber, assistant district attorney, Tuesday afternoon.

"And the whole purpose is that not only lawfare and other war-time cases, but also that the court runner cases which have been entered by the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration may be given trial, so that the immigrant and the poor man may have justice and so that the claim of these runners that they have influence with the court and with the district attorney's office may be proven false." Mr. Webber prosecuted the case of John M. Killeen, the runner who was given the maximum penalty of six months Tuesday morning by Judge Joseph F. Quinn.

"Mr. Pelletier has asked the Chief Justice to detail a judge to sit for these cases," continued Mr. Webber. "As Judge Quinn said this morning in judging out all the penalty the law allowed, 'This criminal practice which has become so large and so common in the corridors of the courts must be stopped.' The district attorney is determined that it shall be rooted out, and we will have the cooperation of the lower courts."

Bernard J. Rothwell, chairman, and Samuel M. Auerbach, special agent of the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, which instituted the investigations, that led to the arrests of the runners, are determined to break up the system of attorneys' solicitation in Boston. Their feeling is that the lawyers who employ solicitors are largely to blame for the wrong. Judge Quinn, before pronouncing the sentence Tuesday, told Killeen that it was most evident to the court that he was the tool of others higher up. And during the trial testimony had been given that he was regularly employed in the offices of two lawyers, had his name on their door and printed cards with all three names together. And in charging the jury, Judge Quinn had made clear that, "If by act or word it has been definitely shown that this man has tried to pass as a lawyer, he is guilty under the law."

Then the judge, after hearing the verdict of the jury, declared that the court had found no straw of evidence in the defense. Further, when stating that no evidence was presented to show that Mr. Auerbach had conducted the cases, the judge asserted that it was the duty of every loyal citizen to bring crime to the attention of the courts.

Judge Quinn put rather pointed questions to court officials and to the district attorney's office itself as to how long lawyers' solicitors had been permitted to enter the toms and the house of correction to get business, to take away a person's entire cash belongings under pretense of legs and to divide the spoils with any lawyers the runners saw fit to give the case to, and the defendant not having a word to say in the matter. Also, what had been the method in the district attorney's office of handling bail cases?

In answer it was brought out that runners had had their way in no small degree, and that bail men had not always been required to forfeit more than a small fraction of the bail when the party bailed disappeared. On different occasions Tuesday the court, the district attorney's office and the Bureau of Immigration all emphasized that professional bail commissioners who abused their office are as much an evil as the runners and the lawyers who employ them.

RAILROAD SHOPMEN'S WAGES INCREASED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wages of railroad shopmen were increased to 68 cents an hour on Wednesday by Director-General McAdoo, with proportional advances for assistants and miscellaneous classes in mechanical departments. The new rates, which are retroactive to last Jan. 1, are from



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At All Dealers

COMMUNITY SING MOVEMENT GROWS

Prof. Leo R. Lewis, Who Is to Assist at Cambridge (Mass.) Meeting, Tells of Spreading Popularity of Patriotic Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—A community sing, to which the people in Cambridge who are interested in singing are cordially invited, will be held this evening at 7:15 o'clock in the Music Building, next to Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard University.

A card announcing the meeting refers to the following, now quite generally known:

"Soldiers at the front rise to whole-hearted action because of the inspiration, courage and strength unfolded to them by singing as one big unit the songs that breathe the deepest desires of all. It is believed that the citizens of Cambridge can reap a similar benefit by coming together and, as an undivided body giving expression to these kindred feelings which, when combined and rightly directed, lend untold power to all efforts and enterprises of the people as a community."

A. M. Phillips, organist and choir master of the Harvard summer schools, is to be in charge of the sing tonight. Leo R. Lewis, professor of music in Tufts College, and head of the Harvard music department for the summer, expects to assist. After expressing himself as an ardent believer in community singing, Wednesday, Professor Lewis told of the magnitude of the community singing movement that has been working its way over a major part of the United States. Professor Lewis said: "Recently in Washington, D.C., the National Council of Defense called into conference prominent music specialists from many parts of the country, to do three things, to take definite action toward fostering community singing in connection with the war, to promote community singing in general and to make provision for proper material in both. And this last is by no means the least important."

This conference shows that we are getting ready to tackle these vital problems with definiteness, completeness and efficiency. This patriotic activity has been altogether too sporadic and in many instances unintelligently and unwisely conducted.

"The State of Connecticut, through its branch of the National Council of Defense, appointed James S. Stevens as state director of music. According to last reports, Connecticut has 'Liberty choruses' in 127 towns and cities, thoroughly organized and on hand at every public meeting. It is to be noted that many of these are in little towns. They are awake as well as the cities. And the Council of Defense issues bulletins from time to time to help the work to proceed wisely and successfully."

"A number of the Middle West states are doing big things with community singing, and five or six of them were represented by men at the last annual meeting of the Music Teachers National Association who read papers devoted to the subject. By the way, the association has a standing committee on community singing. Other national music organizations have given much of their annual programs over to community singing. "In Pennsylvania the Governor has made the subject a matter of proclamation within the last six months. A group of big manufacturing firms in Flint, Mich., have united in the engagement of George Oscar Bowen of Yonkers, N. Y., to organize all the employees for community singing. California has the additional feature of community orchestras. Glen H. Woods has organized a big band and a number of orchestras for joint festivals in Oakland, Cal."

GIFT TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

CHICAGO, Ill.—La Verne Noyes, Chicago philanthropist, has donated \$2,500,000 to the University of Chicago to be used in the education of soldiers and sailors and their children after the war. In addition to such free tuition, the fund provides for the perpetuation of instruction in American history and the public duties of citizenship.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

How the Monkeys Punished the Tiger

Now, of course, you know that the tiger was not always striped. There was a time, long ago, when his coat was as monotonous in tone as the hillsides, whose grasses have been burned by the sun during the dry season. As he traveled north and lived in the colder climates, his fur became longer and somewhat paler in color, and, when he chose to live in the more tropical regions, which he generally did, he seemed to borrow from the sun some of its golden warmth. His fur was then tinged quite a deep yellow, but stripes he had none; and this is how the jungle people say he came by them.

Once upon a time, in India, there was a tiger that lived in the jungle, just on the outskirts of a little village. There were many such places. Once it was all jungle, then a plot was cleared off, fenced about, tiny squat huts were built, leaving a little circle where the men congregated at night to talk, the gardens were started, and the village life commenced. But all around it was the jungle and at night, when the village went to sleep, the jungle woke up, all except the monkeys, who never seemed to rest. At any time of the day or night, one could hear them chattering in the tree tops. Now, a favorite pastime of the tiger was to lie curled up in some nice, shady place and watch them, as they swung from branch to branch, and call names to them which, I am afraid, were not exactly complimentary, for he thought them silly, idle chatters. He would watch them for hours, vastly amused by their antics, and his lips would retract in an unmistakable smile, which drove them to fury. To make matters worse, he loved to frighten them; he would wait until a bunch of them had gathered in some particular tree top, when he would suddenly spring at the trunk, his great weight making it almost snap in two and sending the monkeys scattering this way and that, with frightened cries of protest. Then he would sit back and show his teeth and growl, and, while they knew this was the worst thing he would do to them, he always succeeded in taking them by surprise and frightening them half to pieces, after which he would take himself off to the depths of the jungle to chuckle to himself at the memory of it for hours to come.

Now this had been going on for a long time and the monkeys were very tired of it; but what to do they did not know, for the tiger was the ruler of the jungle and, while they were very numerous, they were also very small. But it was the fact of their great numbers that gave them their idea; at least, the idea came to an old gray ape, to whom they always paid attention when they could be persuaded to keep still long enough. This night, because they were so vexed at the tiger, they kept very quiet. Indeed, until they had heard all the gray ape wished to say to them. Then what a chattering there was, as they discussed the plan and fell to arguing how it should be carried out! I am sure they chattered so loudly that the tiger would have found out all about it, if it had not been that he took that evening to cross the river and pay a visit to some friends.

The next morning when the village arose, they found that, during the night, one of the earthen pots, used for storing the grain which the women ground on the flat stones, was gone. How it had ever been lifted over the tall bamboo fence or what had become of it they never knew, but the monkeys could have told them that it was carefully hidden in a deep thicket of bamboo, safe from all prying eyes, even those of the tiger. That same day, when all the monkeys were supposed to be busy in the tree tops, a small band of them were picking tiny berries from the swamp bushes, and pounding them in the earthen pot, just as they had watched the women of the village do in making the dye for their garments. Not a detail of the work, from the gathering of the leaves and berries to the pouring off of the finished liquid, missed their sharp little eyes. They had seen it done so many times that they knew all about it, and they had learned, too, that, when once this strange black-looking mixture was applied, it never came off, for they had noticed the clothes that had been soaked in it, washed in the river and even pounded on the stones, and yet they came out as black as ever.

While some were busy with this, others were stripping down the fine inner bark of the bamboo and twisting it into thick, flexible ropes, longer and stronger than any ropes they had seen made in the village. Then they quietly waited until the tiger returned to the jungle and slept, and the twilight gave place to the wonderful moonlight of an eastern night. With much rustling of feathers and gentle chirpings, the birds had settled down in their roosting places; the talk of the men was over, the village retired for the night, and at last the jungle was left for the monkey folk. Then they stealthily crept along, taking care that not the crackling of a leaf or the snapping of a twig should betray them, until they reached their sleeping annexe. A few quick springs with the ropes, a few more sudden dashes, when the coils were slipped under the massive paws, and they had him! Had him as securely as ever a crowder caught a buffalo.

Then they brought the pot and, with the bushy ends of papyrus stalks for brushes, some painted thick black stripes across his huge back, while others put little rings around his paws and still others decorated his face with fantastic lines. Only the soft white underpart, which they could not reach, escaped, and all the while, the great beast, enraged and humiliated, sought to break his bonds, straining and bending and joggling the

painters so that their lines were all uneven; but the bamboo ropes held, as the monkeys knew they would.

At last, it was finished and the monkeys scampered away, laughing and chattering in their glee, congratulating themselves on being so wise, and chuckling to think of all the things the tiger would try to do to get rid of the stripes and how provoked he would be when he found he couldn't. Then they went off to tell the gray ape how it had all come out just as he said.

The tiger was a long time working himself free and, by this time, the dye was thoroughly dry; then he went down to the river to drink and to see if the water would not take the hateful stain off. But, as he poised above the water and caught sight of his reflection, he was surprised to find how handsome he was. Instead of the stripes marring his beauty, they greatly added to it and the orange and white of his coat showed more brilliantly than before. Truly, now there was no other beast in the forest as gorgeous as he, so he went back to the jungle without so much as trying to see if he could take the stain off, and the monkeys spent the rest of the time wondering how it came about.

But, at any rate, he stopped teasing them, for he had found out that, though they were very small and he was many, many times larger than they, he was no match for their cunning. So he resolved to let them severely alone, and, as this was all they wanted, they were very happy over the result.

Boston's Pets

Such little boys and girls as are fond of elephants should come to Boston some time and go out to Franklin Park, to see Molly, Tony and Waddy, the elephants. Tony, the baby, has a peculiar liking for sugar, so, when you visit the elephants, don't forget to bring some sugar for the big fellows. These elephants were bought by nearly 50,000 children of greater Boston, and belong to them all the time. You, too, can do your share of owning them by feeding them when you pay your visit to Boston.

The Two Hands

Why does one clock-hand work so hard and travel quickly a full round, while one goes such a little ways and never makes up with a bound? The long hand never waits at all, but leaves the shorter hand a-coming. That just between two figures goes, while round the twelve his brother's running.

The long hand is a racer bold who trots 'round sixty minute spaces; The short hand is so calm and cold; He walks and never trots or races. But one must number out the minutes, The other wait to tell the hour. So each must work in just his place. At just his task, with just his power.



Anna Cresacre

(By Hans Holbein, the Younger: 1497-1543)

(This is the third of a series of pictures by great masters, with notes by one of the leading art critics of the day. Other articles have appeared on June 13 and July 5.)

Before the Nineteenth Century, most artists, both great and small, rather despised landscape painting. Usually they employed nature only as a back-

ground. Hans Holbein, born at Augsburg, in Germany, one of the great portrait painters of the world, was not interested in nature at all. His passion was for men and women, and he devoted all his efforts to make their likenesses faithful and beautiful. Through the beauty of his art, even homely people became attractive. He

was a man of great insight; he strove to represent the character of his sitters, and his skill with pencil and brush was so great that his works are among the finest examples of portraiture in existence.

Many of his larger pictures have been lost or destroyed, but, happily, it was his custom to make studies for his portraits. Over 80 of these drawings are now in the library of King George in Windsor Castle, England. Among them is this nice and neat likeness of Anna Cresacre, daughter-in-law of Sir Thomas More.

How, you may ask, did Holbein, a German, happen to make a drawing of the daughter-in-law of Sir Thomas More, an Englishman? The answer is quite simple. England, in those days, had no nature art; but, because she loved pictures, she welcomed foreigners to her shores. Holbein came to England with a letter from Erasmus, of whom he had painted a wonderful portrait. Sir Thomas More, who lived in Chelsea, there he made pictures of Sir Thomas and his family, including pretty Anna Cresacre, who looks at us sedately, and perhaps a little shyly, from this page.—Q. R.

Getting to Camp

came puffing heavily, and crawling very gradually, up to the station.

The boys hustled their camping outfit into the baggage car, trying to make up for the train's delay, and jumped into it themselves, telling the conductor that they were going only fifteen miles. He knew the Davis boys and, besides, there were a lot of fellows returning from a cricket match, riding in the baggage car, lancing and singing over the victory of the afternoon; so all remained with the important baggage. Henry wished his friends would open the luggage box that they had mentioned, but his wishes were in vain. The cricket team passed around a basket of fancy cakes and Henry took one, but cakes are the last thing to choose when you are really hungry, and he sighed for a piece of bread.

He saw it was still raining harder than ever and there was, evidently, something still wrong with the train, as it took them over an hour to go eight miles to the next station. The rest of the journey to Maxwellton took another full hour, but the rain ceased. So the actual reaching of the railroad stop nearest to their camp and the night was still starless and moonless, might have made the boys shout as they left the train, had they not been occupied in getting out their various pieces of baggage, with the slight help of the brakeman's lantern.

"Hello, Tom! That you, boys?" called the voice of someone whom they could not see, but whom Tom and George recognized at once. "Yes, Hello, Mr. Lowell!"

"I was down at Yarmouth a few days ago," said Mr. Lowell, coming up to them, "and your father told me you boys were coming up here today. The train had some delay; what was the trouble?"

"Don't know," answered Tom, "but it's four hours late. It took us over two hours to get from Lake Annis here."

"You aren't thinking about going up the lake tonight, are you?" asked Mr. Lowell.

"It's a little dark, but I guess we'll make it," said Tom confidently. "Is the lake fairly high?"

"Yes, fairly," said Mr. Lowell, "but you couldn't make it very well in the dark and wet; you'd never get a tent up in the dark. You boys come over to my house. Mrs. Lowell told me to insist; she expects you."

"Well, if the rest of the fellows don't mind," said George, and he and the other three were already following Mr. Lowell over the railroad track.

A few minutes' walk brought them to a blazing log fire, a few rods away from a cottage. "Are the boys with you?" called a woman's voice from the farther side of the fire.

"Yes, all four of them," answered Mr. Lowell.

Mrs. Lowell came around and shook hands with the boys. "Sit down on the stools, boys, and enjoy the fire," she invited. "We brought them out after it stopped raining. It's nicer here than in the house, unless you want to go right to bed. If you do, the beds are all ready."

The boys could not comfortably tell her that they had not eaten since 12 that day, so they tried to be interested in the fire and conversation, in which two or three guests of the Lowells soon joined them. There was no chance for the boys to consult together, but they succeeded in nudging one another when another opportunity was given to retire.

Fortunately the four were in one large room with three beds, so they could now consult as to the way in which they should manage their supper. "We'll have to wait till the folks go to their rooms," said Tom, "because we don't want them to be offended. They never dreamed that we haven't had supper."

"Lucky we're on the first floor," whispered Bill Garver. "I think they're going upstairs now. If we can only get to my box! All sorts of things are right on top, roast chicken, bread, marshmallow cake."

"You'd set a fellow crazy, Bill," said Henry. "Can't we go to it now? I'd risk almost anything!"

"Quiet! On your toes!" Tom warned, as the four started creeping out of the house to the place where they had left Bill's box. They dropped the box once, as they were carrying it, and found it hard not to laugh aloud; but they got it safely into their room, without anyone coming upon them. Then Bill whipped his knife out and George his, and they pried the cover off in a few seconds. And so, at last satisfied, they got off to bed.

A great deal of the success or non-success of a motor depends upon the care or attention given it, and with marine motors this is of far greater importance than with any other type of engine.

A great many owners of gasoline motors appear to think that if they furnish oil, gasoline, and electricity, the motors should continue to run and deliver their full power without any other attention, writes A. H. Verrill, in "Harper's Gasoline Engine Book." Because gas engines do require so little care, as compared with other forms of machinery, they are woefully neglected. Gas engines are really very highly perfected and delicate pieces of machinery, and the amount of abuse and neglect which they will withstand is most remarkable, and is the highest testimonial of their sturdiness and efficiency.

The idea that a motor is an obstinate and balky object and must give trouble is a myth and pure nonsense. If a motor is properly cared for and runs smoothly for one hour, there is no reason why it should not run for weeks, months, or even years, and if it fails to do so, it is positive proof that some matter has been neglected or requires attention or adjustment. As a rule, most of the troubles with motors are really the fault of the operator, and a little common sense and a knowledge of the motor and its requirements will accomplish far more than a lot of hit-or-miss tinkering and revilement of the motor.

There is some excuse for a vehicle motor giving out unexpectedly, for it is hidden under a hood out of sight, and until it actually fails the operator dislikes the messy job of looking it over and cleaning it. A marine motor, on the other hand, is exposed and within easy reach, and it can be constantly watched and inspected. Nevertheless, marine motors, as a rule, give more trouble than vehicle motors,

Timothy Blink and the Winged Pony

A bird as white as newly fallen snow flashed through the cool greenness of the wood and landed on a branch near Timothy. As he did not at first notice it, the bird raised its pretty head and broke into a silvery song; then the flowers stirred, the green leaves quivered and the little boy woke from his daydreams and, lifting his head, saw the songster.

The music ceased and the bird flew to the ground, twittered and looked at Timothy with eyes as bright as diamonds; it flew to the lad's outstretched hand, sang "Follow, follow," in its sweet, clear voice, and the white wings flashed as before. Now the bird would rest on a briar-rose bush, fragrant with pinky blossoms; now on a tall young tree, and again on the mossy ground. The wood opened out to a grassy field and, standing there, with big, soft eyes watching for them, stood a pony—a pony with a coat as smooth and silky and white as the petals of a snowdrop, and with two graceful, wavy wings, covered with silvery feathers.

Timothy's brown eyes opened wide and shone with excitement. He ran to the lovely little pony and stroked the satiny coat. The pony neighed gently and rubbed against him, and the swift white bird caroled, "Away, away!" So Timothy, without asking any questions, jumped on the pony's back and suddenly, very quietly, with no noise, the silver wings opened wide and into the air they soared, into the wide blue sky, and the earth ran back from them and was blurred, when Timothy looked again.

Over many a mountain and meadow and stream flew the winged pony and Timothy sat with laughter in his eyes, his little back as erect as a lily stem. The white bird flew ever a little ahead and sang as it flew. At last the pony started to descend and at length lighted gently in a pleasant garden, with velvety green lawns on which were beds of wonderful flowers—pansies as big as sunflowers and rose-colored like pansies. Birds of orange and blue and gold flashed here and there, like living flames, or sang on the leafy branches of the trees. A beautiful castle, bright with precious stones, diamonds, rosy rubies, emeralds, sapphires, showed through the trees with a shimmering light, and from the terrace about the castle and the wide windows smiled young faces and sunny eyes, while little hands beckoned and waved.

Timothy and his bird raced each other over to the great open doors, and the pony, with folded wings, rested under the trees. A darling little girl, with rosy cheeks, bobbing curls and dimples, met them as they came into the airy hall, crying out: "Hello, Timothy! Hello, White Bird! We've been looking for you all day! I'm Mary, you know!"

Then Timothy noticed at her side, rubbing its curly head against her frock, a wee lamb. It was, of course, Mary and her Little Lamb! The white bird and the wee lamb went off together and Mary took Timothy by the hand and led him into a great, sunny room where there were lots of other boys and girls, all with merry faces and laughing eyes. Some were story-book children, and some weren't; but they all wanted one thing very much, and for that reason they had sent the winged pony and the white bird to fetch Timothy. I know you can guess it, too. They wanted Timothy to come and live with them in the castle.

They gathered eagerly about him, and talked and laughed and chattered; and then Little Boy Blue blew his horn and called out: "Don't talk at once! Let's show 'Timmy round!" So, laughing and merrily pushing each other, they took Timothy over the castle; they showed him a darling little room, painted white, with wonderful stories pictured on the walls, and a cupboard full of toys and a

little white bed and in it a Teddy bear, just waiting. And a child with soft gray eyes murmured shyly: "It's your room, Timothy; we did it specially for you." Timothy saw that there were little lattice windows, through which nice roses were climbing, and he could look over the lawn, where the birds were flying above the gay, green earth. His room! Timothy blinked. The children showed him other rooms—playrooms and work-rooms; showed him their puppies and their fluffy gray kittens, their golden baby ducks and pale yellow chickens. They showed him all their pets, and then Mary said, "The pony and the little white bird will be yours for keeps, Timothy, dear."

Little Timothy looked around at last at the flushed, eager faces of the children and thought and thought. Then, suddenly, he seemed to be far away from them, back in a cool, friendly little wood, where trees told him tales and birds sang for him and a little brook hailed him on his bubbling way to the sea—the sea—and the singing boat. He stood among the children and his eyes were full of dreams, but he did not see them or hear them.

All at once he looked round and smiled his own particular smile and said: "I tell you what—I'll come in the winter, if you like!" There was a shout of delight from the children, and the softly spoken child with the gray eyes said: "And will you tell us all your adventures?"

So Timothy promised he would, and they all ran out with him to the lawn, where, under the whispering trees, he again mounted the little pony. "Send us a messenger when you can come," cried Little Boy Blue, "and we'll start off pony and little white bird for you at once." Then the silvery wings opened, and they slowly rose from the ground to the dear young voices that called, "Good-by, good-by, Timothy Blink, till your winter!"

When he got home it was night, and Timothy, the owl, brushing by him, murmured, "Pleasant dreams, dear child." In his cave, on his dried leaf bed, he found Wuzzie, the rabbit, fast asleep. Timothy smiled and stroked the soft coat, and sat a little while, watching a dancing moonbeam. Presently he said, "Darlings!" and slipped down and closed his eyes and slept. Perhaps he meant the folk of the woods or fields, or perhaps he meant the friendly children; but I think it was all of them!

Red Gasoline

According to Popular Mechanics, all gasoline intended for use by the French Army is being tinted red, in accord with an order designed to prevent the fuel getting into civilian hands by illegal means.

A Modern Sampler

My Great-great-great Aunt Betsy A solemn sampler worked; Sometimes the worsted knotted, Sometimes the needle jerked; But plainly in the pattern, Among the scattered beads, "Work willingly, give lovingly," The crooked message reads.

I cannot make a sampler, But earnestly I knit A yarn sock for a soldier And labor over it.

I drop a stitch and catch it; I turn the heel and toe; I laugh to see my needles Go flashing to and fro.

O Great-great-great Aunt Betsy, So far away from you I'm loving and I'm giving— I have a sampler, too! —Nancy Byrd Turner, in Youths Companion.

The Proper Care of Marine Motors

and this is usually due to the operators themselves. One often sees a person, running a motor which is working smoothly, continually tinkering with screws, nuts and adjustments in an endeavor to get more speed or power from the engine. Pretty soon the motor skips and stops, and the operator, being perfectly ignorant of the cause and forgetting the original adjustments of the parts, tries one thing after another, and usually makes the matter worse and worse. When he finally gives it up as a bad job, he blames the motor and calls it obstinate and balky. In the automobile the operator cannot fool with his motor as long as he is driving the car, and as a result the motor gives but little trouble, aside from ordinary wear and tear.

Every piece of machinery wears out in time and the more it is neglected and abused the sooner it will give out.

If you wish long life and continued service from your motor, give it painstaking care and attention and do not fool with it, unless you are a complete master of its construction and repair.

First, keep your motor clean. If you allow grease, oil, rust and dirt to accumulate, the motor will soon be troublesome, and, moreover, it is harder to clean up a dirty motor than to keep it wiped off and free from dirt each day.

Whenever the paint or enamel gets chipped or worn off and rust shows, clean the parts with gasoline and give it a coat of engine enamel. Keep the brass or nickel parts clean and bright; if you do not have time to keep them polished, wipe them frequently with an oily rag or waste and prevent verdigris from forming.

Whenever you see a loose nut, or bolt, tighten it up, and if badly worn or rusty, replace it with a new one. See that wires are dry and are not

loose, broken, or rubbed, and clean the connections to engine, plugs, switch, and batteries if they show any signs of corrosion. Provide good tools, and keep them clean and handy. Do not try to force your engine; a motor can only deliver a certain amount of power, and if you want more speed than your motor can produce, you must get another motor.

Clean your spark plugs frequently; if your cylinders become foul with carbon, have them scraped or cleaned out; and if you hear any unusual sound, such as a rattle, knock, or pound, stop the motor at once and do not operate it until you have located and remedied the trouble, unless you are in dangerous waters where a stop may imperil your safety or that of your craft. Do not touch the carburetor, valves, or ignition apparatus until they give trouble, and don't touch them even then unless you are positive that you understand how to remedy the trouble.

If you attend to these various matters, use common sense at all times, and study the requirements and operation of your engine, you will seldom have trouble. If any difficulty arises which you cannot master, call in a competent engineer or mechanic who understands marine motors. Many good auto mechanics and chauffeurs are completely at a loss where marine motors are concerned, just as many splendid marine-motor operators are useless about an automobile.

A Railway for Gunpowder Only

In one of the western states, there is a little railway, the one purpose of which is to transport gunpowder from the magazine to the packing house. The two little cars, drawn by a real curiosity of an engine, are scarcely larger than delivery wagons.

KULTUR'S MISSION
IN UNITED STATES

German-American Propaganda,
Aided by Brewers, Aimed to
Unite All the Elements Not
Unfriendly to Germany

A previous series of articles discussed the activities of the German-American Alliance previous to the war. The present series deals with what the Alliance has done since the war started.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the official Bulletin of the National German-American Alliance for October, 1914, there was a letter from Prof. Julius Goebel, urging German-American unity with Germany in the war, which began in August. Mr. Goebel said:

"We are convinced that the defeat of Germany would be an irreparable injury for American culture, which is more intimately bound up with that of Germany than with that of other European nations. . . . It is a crime against life itself, either through power or through the coercion of a court of arbitration, to prevent the development of a people like the German. . . . May the howl of anger against Germany which went through this land during the last few weeks serve as a call to unity for every German-American and every Anglo-American with German sympathies. While there is involved the existence or the annihilation of a noble people and of a Kultur to which America owes the best she has, there can be no carrying of water on both shoulders, and no indifferent standing by."

Of the presidential election in 1916, the Bulletin for November said: "For the German-American in this election his national existence or non-existence is just as much at stake as for the Germans and Austro-Hungarians upon the battlefields of Belgium, France and Russia."

The foregoing quotation is considered to be expressive of the German-American hostility toward President Wilson.

The next number of the Bulletin contained an interesting account of the work of the German-American Literary Defense Committee. This shows how German propaganda was carried on in the United States. And it is pointed out that the items included in the account are from the record of 1914, a year in which a subsidiary organization of the United States Brewers Association was, with the connivance of that association, furnishing money to the German-American Alliance. It is also said that copies of the Bulletin containing the account of German propaganda were received by the representative of the brewers through whom the money was paid to the alliance.

"The work of the German-American Literary Defense Committee," says the issue of the Bulletin for December, 1914, "has in the last few weeks taken on unexpected dimensions. Since the committee has resorted to the distribution of pamphlets, people's attention has been drawn by the committee not only from all parts of the United States, but also from Canada, Cuba and South America. Up to the middle of November, 57,000 pamphlets have been distributed free of charge. They are as follows:

"Twenty thousand copies of the article by Professor Burgess, 'The Present Crisis in Europe'; 10,000 copies of the book 'The Truth About Germany'; 5,000 copies of the article from Professor Sloane, 'Fair Play and Neutrality'; 10,000 copies of the appeal of Mrs. Nissen-Deiters to the Americans; 5,000 copies of the article by Judge Grosscup concerning Belgium's neutrality; 2,000 copies of the communication from Professor Schevill, 'Germany and the Peace of Europe'; 2,000 copies of the letter from Gerhard Hauptmann, and 2,000 copies of the proclamation to the Evangelical Christians in America."

Such activity, however, did not stop with 1914. Pages 678-680 of the printed evidence presented before the subcommittee of the United States Senate, which conducted the hearings on the proposed annulment of the National German-American Alliance charter, show several quotations from the Bulletin, filled with bitter attacks upon the American Government, and running through January, February and March, 1915. The President was charged with being "in heart, deeds and actions" a British citizen, and with "misgoverning" the United States.

In the January number it is reported that upon the request of the president of the National German-American Alliance, Henry Weismann, president of the Brooklyn branch, spoke before the national executive council of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the United States, appealing to the members of the council to endorse resolutions demanding Congress to pass a bill empowering the President of the United States to prevent the export of any war material to the belligerents in Europe.

In the February number an announcement was made of the distribution of 500 form letters and envelopes by the local German-American Alliance in Spokane, Wash., for the purpose of putting pressure upon Congress in the interests of Germany.

The same number announced the organization of the American Neutrality League, by the national alliance, and orders issued to local alliances to create themselves also into branches of the league.

It was the same number which contained the following report of a speech by Mr. Weismann:

"Shall America be opened to the victorious march of German civilization, shall German honesty, straightforwardness, thoroughness, German doctrine of freedom and right, here also take the place of the declining

English influence? This becomes our great historical kultur mission. . . . "This great epoch must not pass without seeing all of you in our midst, that is the heart's desire of one who greets the sun of the Teutonic party as an enthusiastic American, penetrated by the consciousness that the American democracy, the true liberty of our new country, is about to achieve the reception of German customs, German ideas of duty and right, the strengthening and deepening which are the conditions of true national advancement."

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William Henry Chandler of Brookline, Mass., whose appointment as the representative of the shippers on the New England Freight Traffic Board has been confirmed, has assisted in a number of important commissions for revision of express rates and regulations. He was born in Greenville, Ala., and received most of his education in private schools. Since 1889 he has been connected with the traffic department of various transportation and industrial establishments. He was assistant to the manager of the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce from 1909 until 1912. For the next two years he was assistant manager of the traffic bureau of the Merchants Association of New York, then manager of the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which position he has held since Oct. 1, 1914.

Lord Lambourne, who has been appointed by the British Home Secretary a member of the Committee for the Review of Internment Exemptions had, until his elevation to the peerage last year, retained the Epping Division of Essex as a Conservative stronghold for 25 years. Sir Mark Lockwood, as he was formerly known, typified the English squire who has become a less conspicuous figure of the countryside in the changing rural conditions of recent years. As chairman of the Dining-Room Committee of the House of Commons he was the center of much humorous comment in the House, while his skill in debate made him a valuable support to the old Conservative Party, both in power and in opposition. Owing to existence of a large munitions factory in his constituency, he became recognized as an authority on the special conditions of workers in that industry. Lord Lambourne, after leaving Eton College, joined the Coldstream Guards in 1866. He is a Privy Councillor, and holds the rank of Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. He was Provincial Grand Master of the Essex Freemasons in 1892.

Dr. William Henry Maxwell, who, in retiring from the emeritus superintendency of schools in New York City, has issued a message of advice to the district superintendents, principals and teachers of the city, has held the position he is leaving since 1898. He was born in Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, and took his Bachelor and Master of Arts degrees at Queen's University, Ireland. It was in the year 1872 that he came to the United States. Dr. Maxwell was awarded an honorary Ph.D. by St. Lawrence University in 1890 and the degree of LL.D. by Columbia in 1901. In 1905, Dr. Maxwell was president of the National Education Association, having previously served on the State Council of Superintendents, in 1893, and the National Department of Superintendents, in 1895. He is a member of the advisory council of the simplified spelling board, and as an author, along with other educational works, has compiled an elementary English grammar and a school grammar.

Congressman Samuel E. Winslow of Massachusetts, who has been selected chairman of the committee which is to conduct Senator John W. Weeks' campaign for renomination to the United States Senate from Massachusetts on the Republican ticket, is a manufacturer, whose home is in Worcester, Mass. He has taken an active part in Massachusetts politics, and is a member of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Winslow has served in the Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, and Sixty-fifth congresses. In 1890 he was aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Brackett. He graduated from Harvard University, in 1885, receiving his early education in the Worcester public schools and at Williston Seminary, Northampton, Mass.

COST OF LIVING DISCUSSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

GENOA, Italy.—The General Council of the Federal Chamber of Employees met recently to discuss the increasingly serious problem of the cost of living. After a long deliberation it was agreed that owing to the great and oppressive economic hardships for the working classes, resulting from the almost daily increase in the cost of necessities, the General Council of the Ligurian Federal Chamber of Employees should petition the government to allow food supplies for state employees and their families to be administered directly by military commissions wherever it was impossible for the Food Controller to do so. It was also resolved to call upon all organizations of workmen and employees for an energetic and united effort to obtain from the responsible authorities adequate protection against the shameful speculation in food products by wholesale dealers and profiteers. The president of the council, Avv. Nordi, personally took up the matter the next morning with the Prefect of the Province, who showed a sympathetic interest in the question and promised to assist in its solution.

APPOINTMENT IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau.

LONDON, England.—The Minister of National Service has appointed Mr. H. V. D. Wilkins to be an additional private secretary.

TWELFTH DIVISION
NATIONAL ARMY

Nucleus of Regulars to Be Used
at Camp Devens in Forming
New Unit of New Draft Men
Now Pouring In

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Plans for the formation of the twelfth national army division are under way, with the forty-second regulars and the thirty-sixth infantry which is expected here soon as units about which the new outfit will be built up. New England men composing the July draft have already been assigned to the new division, and within a few days the 15,000 recruits who have been coming in from all parts of New England during the present week will be assigned their places. From time to time more men from organizations elsewhere will be delegated to the new division.

The twenty-third infantry brigade will be composed of the thirty-sixth infantry, a regular army unit; and the seventy-third national army infantry. The twenty-fourth infantry brigade will include the forty-second regular infantry and the seventy-fourth infantry, national army. The forty-second infantry is already in camp, and is occupying the barracks formerly used by the three hundred third regiment.

There are to be three machine-gun battalions, the thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth. Other units will include the two hundred and twelfth regiment of engineers, the two hundred and twelfth signal battalion, the twelfth headquarters train and military police, the two hundred and forty-fifth, two hundred and forty-sixth, and two hundred and forty-seventh ambulance companies, and the same designations of field hospital units.

The formation of the new division seems to indicate promotions for a large number of officers here, mostly from the depot brigade ranks. Col. George M. Byroade is camp commander at the present time, and the chief of staff is Lieut.-Col. Frank B. Edwards. Maj. R. A. Dunford is camp adjutant, and Maj. Edward L. Weisskopf of Boston, Mass., judge-advocate. Capt. George C. Tait succeeds Arthur H. Whitman as camp personnel officer. The intelligence officer is Capt. Ernest J. Hall of Allston, Mass.

The newly arrived Massachusetts recruits have been assigned to the depot brigade and are occupying barracks left vacant with the departure of the seventy-sixth division. Some captains in the depot brigade have as many as 600 men in their commands. Recently, 75 new second lieutenants from Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., have arrived here and been assigned to the new division. On Wednesday night, 265 Vermont men arrived, and during today 721 from New Hampshire and 2307 from Connecticut are expected. Maine will send its delegation on Friday.

Study Encouraged

Naval Authorities Move to Stop
Unjust "Slacker" Cry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Information having come to the Navy Department that certain officers and men are branding young men who have been encouraged by the department to remain at their studies as slackers, the Secretary of the Navy has directed that no person in the naval service be permitted to make such allusions, stating that those who pursue studies at schools and colleges are performing equally valuable service to the department.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, was informed today by the Secretary of the Navy that by agreement with the Secretary of War young men under draft age are being urged to remain at their studies until such time as there is imperative need of their services. In many instances the navy has advised young men to take whatever courses in naval instruction are available, being convinced that such training will give them better preparation for active duty when the call comes.

Preliminary plans for a big army and navy meet at the Harvard Stadium on Labor Day, Sept. 2, are being arranged, in charge of Lieut. L. M. Little, district athletic officer, and the War Camp Community Service. Nearly all the naval training stations will be represented, also the army, and several thousand men are available from which to select the competing teams.

The event will be open to the public with no admission charge, and there will be many individual entries from among the men in the service. Men from Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., are to participate, also soldiers stationed at the coast defenses in and about Boston.

Rear Admiral Wood and Mrs. Wood, and Ensign Clarence H. Crosby, were at Quincy, Mass., today for the launching of the destroyer A-41 which took place at noon.

Quota Demands Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Adj.-Gen. Jesse P. Stevens believes that Massachusetts will be unable to provide its apportionment of 9800 white men which it is expected to furnish in August, and has sent a telegram to that effect to Provost Marshal-General Crowder. He states that most boards are drawing on class 1 of 1918 to fill deficiencies and it is going to be hard to fill even the small August calls already announced. Every effort is being made to speed up registration, he states, and local boards are being instructed to refuse releases to the navy and emergency fleet classification to all registrants who have been, or will be, classified in class 1.

Members of boards are also being

furnished with copies of another telegram from Provost Marshal-General Crowder dealing with the action of boards in refusing deferred classification of registrants engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Sailors at Franklin Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A class numbering about 40 sailors from Commonwealth Pier and other naval stations in this vicinity is now receiving instruction at the Franklin Union Training Detachment on Berkeley Street. The course includes the elementary study of gasoline engines, and when the prescribed outline is finished, the men will be sent elsewhere for further instruction.

The use of the building and equipment is furnished by the Franklin Union, but the instructors are from the navy personnel.

Recruiting Band Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—To encourage recruiting, the United States Recruiting Band is to make a tour of various points in New England, including Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury, and Hartford, Conn., Concord and Manchester, N. H., Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Lowell, and Fitchburg, Mass., and other places. Rally speakers will also be provided, and films will be shown under the direction of E. B. Mero, of the War Service Unit, and the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. The tour will commence toward the end of August, and will be of several days duration.

Activities at Tech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Military activities at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology indicate a diversified interest in various lines of study, with a large number of men enrolled in all the courses. On Wednesday, Prof. E. F. Miller registered 52 men in the marine engine room officers' school, the class being the thirteenth conducted by the institute. As registration is not confined to a single day, there will probably be a much larger enrollment. The class is composed of men already possessing licenses for locomotive or stationary engines, who by a few weeks of study will be ready for the engine rooms of the trans-Atlantic steamers. Already, 400 men have been graduated from this school.

In the department of military science, Capt. Charles Keveny, Jr., C. A. C. N. G., has reported to replace Lieut. H. M. Rugg, who has taken over the duties of Maj. E. T. Cole. The work of additional enrollment of students for Plattsburg, N. Y., and of civilians for Camp Lee, Virginia, will retain Lieutenant Rugg at the institute a few days longer.

The United States aeronautical engineering class, in charge of Prof. C. H. Peabody, numbers several officers from the army and navy who are taking a two weeks' experience trip, including visits to various points in the interests of engineering.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Food Conservation at Sea

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD.—A very important food-saving plan has recently been adopted by the government, which will, it is said, increase the wheat supply of the United States by many thousand tons. The ships sailing from American ports have been in the habit of purchasing a flour supply for the round trip before leaving port. An order has been issued that all ships sailing to ports where food can be purchased must confine their purchases to an amount equal to the outward voyage only. Ships clearing for Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, or Peru will be similarly restricted in their purchase of beef, pork, mutton, lamb, veal, poultry, and eggs. It has been further ordered that all laws in regard to the conservation of food on land must be enforced on ships. Any violation of them will make the ship liable to be taken over by the government. They are to apply both to the mess and officers' tables. Stories are told of very high living on some ships, especially the officers' tables, all of which must be stopped for the future. It is equal rights from this on, both on the sea and on the land.

Rewriting History

CHICAGO POST.—Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Chicago, on his visit to England, succeeded in awakening interest in the proposal to clear up historic misunderstandings that have long persisted as a barrier between the United States and Great Britain. We in America are fain to confess that our historians have not always told the narrative of the Revolutionary War with fairness to the people of England, and that an undue emphasis has been placed upon those phases of the conditions and events leading up to it, and the incidents of its conduct that are most likely to perpetuate ill feeling. In recent years there has been a marked improvement, and the books that will bear date later than 1914 no doubt will make up in large measure for earlier misinterpretations. But the London Observer calls for like improvement in British text books. It says: "Various exaggerations, misconceptions, and even myths in regard to the period of our history that extends from the beginning of the troubles that led to the American Revolution down to the Peace of Ghent are sedulously kept alive in our schoolbooks and in the popular mind." We are glad to have this admission that the fault has not been one-sided. With such mutual recognition of past error, a perfect understanding should be easily obtainable, and future generations on both sides of the Atlantic should be free from that prejudice and suspicion which have marred intercourse and hindered us in the service we can together give the world.

ALIEN EDITOR IS
WITNESS FOR I. W. W.

(Continued from page one)

workers. I felt when I left Europe that all European governments were bad. I came to the conviction that all governments are bad after I came here. This was about the beginning of 1917 while on the range."

"What has been your conception of how to remedy these conditions?" "Not to meddle with governments, but to make our government in shops, in machine factories, in mines, good for ourselves."

"Isn't it your conception that the industrial power now held by the capitalists should be transferred from the capitalists to the workers?" "I answered Mr. Nebeker. Andrychew answered in the affirmative. "And," continued the government's prosecutor, "that by the class war, the capitalists would be deprived of power, they would become workers, and all would be run for the workers?" The Bulgarian editor again assented.

"Industrial government—that is the philosophy of the syndicalists," declared Andrychew at this point. "It is shared in part by the I. W. W."

Mr. Nebeker then tried to draw from the witness the admission that the I. W. W. got its fundamental ideas from the syndicalists of France. The Bulgarian claimed the I. W. W. was American in source, but granted it was much like French syndicalism.

The government then questioned Andrychew in detail about his sentiments toward the American flag. He had walked behind it in a parade in 1917, according to photos introduced by the defense. The witness appeared to intimate the flag was carried for protection. He said he respected it at the time in an understanding of the men who died for it at Bunker Hill and why they died. "When this flag was created it stood for liberty; it did not stand for profiteering," he declared. When asked if he believed in the flag today, he replied, "I will believe in the flag today when the profiteers are driven from their place," and when pressed further as to his present attitude, he said he did believe in the flag today.

Andrychew's view of the war was that made familiar by preceding defendants. "This war," he declared, "is not for democracy, it is for capitalism."

The Bulgarian editor's views on the war were elicited when the government brought to his attention an article he had written in his paper calling President Wilson a czar. Andrychew replied that he had felt when the President called on the workers to come forward with their lives in the draft that he should likewise have summoned the wealth of the country to be conscripted. "Why shouldn't the capitalists go over and sacrifice every cent, like the workers?" he demanded. "Everywhere I went among my people they said to me, 'We are willing to fight the Kaiser, but prices go up until they are out of reach.'"

Andrychew, questioned as to his citizenship, said that he had applied on the range. "As a general rule, Bulgarians don't become American citizens," he said. "About one per cent ultimately become citizens."

Editors of I. W. W. foreign language papers met in headquarters here during 1917, he said, to outline a policy on war and conscription which was being at that time.

Andrychew's American labor experience was on the Mesaba range among the ore miners. He took part in the strike there several years ago and was nearly deported from the country.

Led on by his counsel, Andrychew gave his opinion of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, whom he termed "a hireling of the Kaiser who is sacrificing Bulgaria's best interests," and of Scheideggmann and other German Social Democrats, whom he characterized as "yellow Socialists."

Andrychew registered for the draft, he said, and had made but one comment in his paper on conscription relative to American Indians refusing to register.

Six Hungarians Arrested

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six Hungarians, connected with the Hungarian newspaper, Kuzdelem, have been arrested here by agents of the Department of Justice as dangerous enemy aliens, operating in Chicago and other cities.

They are alleged to be leaders among Hungarians of the I. W. W., of which they are members. The newspaper said it had recently declared that "industrial unionism is against the war," and urged its readers to join the I. W. W. for that reason.

WARNING AGAINST
USE OF SHIP NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Postmaster William F. Murray, with other postmasters throughout the United States, has received the following notice from the Secretary of the Navy, which has been addressed to the press of the United States:

"The appearance of submarines on the Atlantic coast makes it imperative no mention be made in any newspapers, either in the advertising or news columns of the sailing or departure or location or supposed location of any ship in American waters. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the assurance that they will cooperate with the government in its effort to prevent any information about ships carrying submarines which may be off the American coast."

(Signed) JOSEPHUS DANIELS, "Secretary of the Navy."

Regarding Secretary Daniels' request Postmaster Burleson has made the following statement: "My attention has been called to the fact that the above request of the Secretary of the Navy is being ignored

by a number of publishers, and from information received from several sources I am convinced that the publication of this class of news and advertisements is actually being used to promote the cause of the enemies of the United States in the present war. You are, therefore, directed to promptly advise all publishers within the delivery of your office that these instructions regard the publication of such shipping news as giving aid and comfort to the enemy and that such matter is non-mailable under the Espionage Act. A. S. BURLESON, "Postmaster-General."

MEASURE TO STOP
GIFTS TO ARMY MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator King of Utah introduced a resolution requesting Secretary Baker to furnish the Senate with the names of all army officers who since the United States has been in war have received or are receiving any salaries, gifts or emolument from any corporation or person having to do with government contracts. He said the resolution was prompted by the recent disclosures and arrests at New York in connection with army railroads and other army supplies. The resolution was referred to the Senate Military Committee.

Y. M. C. A. SECRETARIES
TO HOLD REVIEW

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six hundred overseas secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association, who are assembled in New York for instruction, will hold a review and inspection late today in Central Park. Lieut.-Col. George W. Burleigh, ninth coast artillery corps, New York, who is in charge of the instruction of the secretaries in military courtesy and drill, will direct the review. The regiment will be under command of its own officers.

REVENUE MEASURES
UNDER DISCUSSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Kitchin today advised members of the House that in all probability the Ways and Means Committee would be ready to report the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill by the time Congress reconvened regularly on Aug. 19.

The Ways and Means Committee today discussed the problem of producing approximately \$3,200,000,000 from an adjustment of the tax on excess profits.

WOMEN'S DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The board of directors of the Canadian National Exhibition invited representatives of the various women's organizations in the city to a meeting to discuss the question of having a special "Women's Day" at the big fair this year. After some consideration it was decided to set apart such a day, when the women of the whole Dominion might show to those who visit the exhibition what has been done by them, particularly in the way of war and patriotic activities. The principal event of the day will be a pageant or parade, in which all women's societies in Canada will be asked to participate.

Albert Steiger Co. Springfield, Mass.
Furriers

PRESENT

The August Sale of Furs

Comprising Smart Models in Fur Coats and Small Furs of Distinctive Styles for the Approaching Autumn and Winter Season of 1918-1919.

Each Fur Piece Shown in This Sale Is New—Our Entire Fur Stocks Were Absolutely Sold Out Last Season.

At Prices Averaging Fully 1-3 Less Than Will Prevail This Fall

Capes, Coats and Large Throws of Mole, Beaver, Squirrel, Marten, Hudson Seal and Skunk at August Sale Prices

A Small Deposit Will Hold Any of These Furs Until November 1st Purchases Made During This Sale Will Be Charged on Nov. 1 Bills

HAYNES & CO.

ALWAYS RELIABLE

346-348 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Odd Trousers

Specially Priced at

\$2.85 and \$3.85

These trousers bring you excellent fashion, unusual service, and become your own long, long ago, we can afford to sell them at these extremely reasonable prices. Every pair is Haynes Quality and guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.

D. H. Brigham & Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A Sale of 1250

Cool Cotton Blouses

Voiles and Organdies

In dainty new models

Special at \$2

Many of these new models would ordinarily sell for \$3

JEWS RESTORE
TURKISH DAMAGE

Zionists in Palestine Bring Order
Out of Chaos Left by Enemy
—Appeal Is Made for Continued Financial Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A feature of the recent convention of Zionists in Pittsburgh was the receipt of a message from Dr. Chaim Weizmann, head of the Palestine Restoration Commission.

"Four years of war," said Dr. Weizmann, "have sorely tried the foundations of our Yishub in Palestine, so laboriously laid by our noble pioneers and predecessors in the face of almost unsurmountable obstacles. Yet despite the ravages of war, despite the grievously heavy hand of the Turk, our Yishub has stood as firm as a solid rock in a tempest-torn sea."

"The Zionist movement owes an eternal debt of gratitude to our colonists, who, against fearful odds, have borne their burden with the utmost stanchness and courage. The part played by the Zionists of America, so enthusiastically and unstintingly coming to the aid and succor of the Yishub in its time of trouble and suffering, will never be forgotten. To them had fallen the task of keeping alive the nucleus of our national home, amidst the storm and stress of the world's great calamity, and nobly have they done their duty. Words of thanks cannot translate the deep feeling of gratitude which surges into the heart of our Palestinian brethren. The American Zionists have written a chivalrous and glorious page in the history of the Zionist movement."

"The work of the commission advances the friendship and deep sympathy of His Majesty's government and the British administration of liberated Judea, who have allowed us to travel a good distance along the road marked out by the great declaration. To their support and advice are due our increasingly friendly and harmonious relations with the great Arab nation, with whom we wish to work in peace, harmony and understanding. The assistance of the British authorities has enabled the commission to bring a measure of material relief to the afflicted poor of the Jewish population of Jerusalem, Jaffa and Hebron, and to lay the foundations of order and organization in the chaos and confusion left by the Turk. But before our work can be completed, every Jew who believes in the sacredness of our cause and in the fulfillment of our hopes must redouble his efforts and increase his sacrifice on the altar of the Jewish nation."

"Despite the great courage of the population, the havoc wrought by the war has left the colonies in serious economic condition. Large sums of money are necessary to bring about the normal development of the colonies by transforming colonial debts into long term loans. Severed from our Russian brethren, the Jews of Palestine, as well as the commission, look expectantly to the Zionists of America to once again step into the breach and bring healing and comfort to our sorely tried colonies."

Forbes & Wallace

The Largest Tub Skirt Section in Springfield

And the Largest, We Believe, in New England

1500 WHITE SKIRTS—More than 35 styles Every Size—Bodice \$2.35—Length \$2.50 to \$3.15

\$1.95—\$2.95—\$3.95—\$5.00

FORBES & WALLACE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Attractive Modes in

Smart Bathing Suits

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

HOPE FOR THE
BOSTON & MAINE

With Government Aid, Road Is
Expected Soon to Be Placed
in Strong Position, and to
Handle Big War Business

BOSTON, Mass.—The efforts to re-habilitate the Boston & Maine Railroad's situation are meeting with enough encouragement to warrant the hope that through government assistance, the whole system can be put in a strong position at no distant date.

If sufficient cash is advanced by the federal authorities to pay off \$20,000,000 of floating indebtedness and provide \$10,000,000 for improvements, the Boston & Maine stockholder, freed from the necessity of paying an assessment, may have to make compensatory sacrifices. This might come about through forfeiture of a dividend for a given period of time. In like manner the leased lines might assist in some form to insure the financial help which Washington seems disposed to offer.

Unlike some railroad properties in receivership, it must not be overlooked that in addition to dollar for dollar for the bonds and other indebtedness, Boston & Maine represents the actual property expenditure of more than \$100 per share for the common stock—nearer \$118. Many of the receivership's western roads represent an actual expenditure of little more than their bonded debt.

Again the clearing up of the New England railroad situation is expected to exert a wholesome and directly helpful influence on United States war activities. New England has been termed the country's arsenal. With mill, forge and factory working at top speed on war matériel production, a transportation system freed from all operating and financial obstacles is desirable.

Boston & Maine for financing purposes needs a mortgage bond. The present bond issues are debentures and a consolidated mortgage which will embrace all outstanding issues and provide a means for securing the \$10,000,000 which the government has already agreed to advance for improvements would greatly assist the situation.

Reorganization interests are in Washington conferring with Mr. McAdoo's railroad committee and although it is too early to predict what will eventually be made, much depends upon Mr. McAdoo himself, who is still in the West. Nothing has transpired yet to indicate that he will not give his indorsement to the negotiations of his subordinates.

TRADE WITH MEXICO
BEING ENCOURAGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mexico's need of more imported commodities has been recognized by the United States Government, and the State Department has arranged to issue export licenses for articles of iron and steel to be used in producing war matériel for the United States, foodstuffs, agricultural machinery, railway equipment, limited quantities of coke, ammonia, common soap and manufactures of copper and zinc.

Recent consular reports say the wheat crop of Chihuahua is estimated to be worth \$1,500,000, and wheat acreage in other parts of the country is larger than for a number of years. In Coahuila, the current wheat crop is expected to approximate 1,500,000 bushels and an exceptionally good cotton crop is also anticipated.

The Mexican Government, during March and April, derived a revenue of more than 1,500,000 pesos from stamp taxes on exports of petroleum, the greatest amount registered for four years.

The American vice-consul at Mexico City reports that, since the first national congress of merchants in Mexico City in 1917, an American Chamber of Commerce has been organized there to promote interests of the United States in face of competition from other foreign sources, and in this year's Congress the United States will be represented. Mexico's connection with the United States by rail overcomes the scarcity of ships which now restricts American exportations to other Latin-American countries.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been devoting its attention to the possibilities of extending United States trade with Mexico and is aiding exporters in efforts to introduce American goods into that country.

PENNSYLVANIA'S
MINING RESULTS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Pennsylvania's output from natural resources during 1917 is calculated by Col. Henry C. Demming of this city, to have been worth at wholesale \$1,959,735,000. In a compilation prepared for the State Handbook for 1918, he says 679 minerals are found in Pennsylvania, nearly all of which are profitably mined. Colonel Demming notes that much of the culm, formerly discarded as mine waste is now utilized. Bituminous coal leads the values with \$881,046,155, anthracite being next with \$587,104,620, and the coke was valued at \$316,582,950. Petroleum is valued at \$24,166,209 and natural gas at \$17,361,406. Interesting items include silver \$112, gold \$598, asbestos \$146, platinum \$62, gangster \$384,442, erasable \$75,260, peat \$5491, salt \$24,186, talc \$69,124, chromite \$22,167, copper \$21,164, bromine \$8140.

REPUBLIC STEEL'S
EARNINGS REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Republic Iron & Steel Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1918:

	1918	1917
Net income	\$3,675,444	\$5,102,839
Other income	178,849	118,295
Total income	3,854,293	5,221,134
Depreciation	578,606	542,817
Excise of mineral	85,266	116,091
Balance	3,190,421	5,562,226
Bond int.	188,651	5,284
Balance	13,066,772	4,124,634
374 div.	437,500	—
Com. div.	407,865	—
Surplus	2,160,407	4,124,634

Net earnings from operation after deducting charges for maintenance and repairs of plants amounting to \$1,188,169 and provision for excess profits taxes, etc. 1924 was \$3,414,444, or 100 per cent. common stock after deducting preferred dividends, compared with \$2,461 a share in the corresponding period of 1917.

As a measure of precaution, the board of directors authorized deduction from the net profits for the quarter of an amount in excess of that required by existing tax laws as a provision for increased excess profits taxes proposed by pending legislation. These results are subject to change and to adjustment at the end of the year when accounts are finally audited.

REAL ESTATE

The Knights of Columbus Building Association has sold to Thomas F. Burke the frame building at the corner of Fremont and Pauline streets, Brighton, occupying 5829 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$9850 and the land is valued at \$850.

CHARLESTOWN SALE

Henry H. Chandler has transferred to William J. Stober the frame building at 51-53 Main Street, corner of State Street. The total assessment is \$8500, with \$5000 on the 1937 square feet of land.

DORCHESTER SALE

Fannie Sosnowski has sold to Eva M. Birger et al the frame building at 18 Walcott Street, near Columbia Road. The assessment is \$6300, with \$1300 on the 3719 square feet of land.

CHELSEA TRANSFERS

Abraham H. Rosenfeld and wife have transferred the property at 109 Fourth Street, Chelsea, near Arlington Street, to Joseph A. Swartz, who re-transferred to Israel Bon. There are brick and frame stables and another frame building on the property, and 8740 square feet of land.

George W. Reynolds et al have sold to the Boston Baz Wood Company the property at 104 Crescent Avenue near Parker Street on which are frame stables, and the property includes 5736 square feet of land.

SOUTH END SALES

Annie M. Miller has sold to Julia Greenan the three-story brick building with basement at 15 Appleton Street, near Berkeley Street. It occupies 1040 square feet of land and is assessed at \$5000, with \$2600 on the land.

Susie Swallow has sold to James J. Crowley the four-story brick building at 5 Malden Street. The total assessed value is \$4500 of which \$2200 is on 1160 square feet of land. The sale was made through James H. Brennan.

SOMERVILLE PROPERTY

The Wilsey Savings Bank has sold the estate situated at the corner of Pearl and Wesley streets, Somerville, on which are about 2800 square feet of land and a dwelling house of 10 rooms. The land and building together are valued at \$4000. Ernest Drew of Somerville was the purchaser, and the transaction was handled by George W. Hall.

GOOD EARNINGS
FOR GOODRICH CO.

AKRON, O.—For the first six months of 1918, after making full provision for maintenance charges, depreciation, doubtful accounts, income and excess profits taxes and all known outstanding current liabilities and accruals, earnings of the B. F. Goodrich Company amounted to approximately \$7,150,000. After allowing for a half year's preferred dividends of \$900,000, the balance of \$6,250,000 is equal to \$10.40 a share for the \$60,000,000 common stock. This compares with profits of approximately \$5,200,000 for the first half of 1917, or about \$7 a share for the common after preferred dividends.

ERIE'S EXPENSES HIGH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Erie road's report for the year ended Dec. 31 shows an increase in operating revenues of \$5,466,106, increase in operating expenses of \$14,023,423 and decrease in operating income \$9,035,182. The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues was high, 87.97 per cent, compared with 74.93 per cent in the previous year, an increase of 13.04 per cent. This ratio included taxes, but exclusive of that item the ratio was 84.58 per cent, an increase of 12.05 per cent. The road's net income after charges of \$1,847,998, compared with \$6,027,664 in the preceding year.

CRUDE OIL PREMIUMS

TULSA, Okla.—At a joint meeting of oil interests and federal committees, the following schedule of premiums for crude oil that refiners and purchasers may pay producers above the market prices was adopted: Cushing 75c a bbl. Yale and Guay 50c, Garber 15.00, Billings 75c, Kay County 75c, Haulton 30c.

GOVERNMENT'S
STEEL NEEDS

Demands Upon the Capacity of
Mills More Urgent—Ship-
yards, Railroads and Muni-
cations Requirements Big

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More impressively than in any previous week the government has put before the steel producers the demands it will make upon the country's capacity in the next six months and the still greater needs of 1919, says the Iron Age. It is now realized that the ship program is to be increased next year beyond anything yet believed, that railroad purchases must far exceed those for 1918 after years of starvation buying, and that steel must be furnished at a 5,000,000-ton rate. Moreover, the strain great crops have always put upon iron and steel capacity is also to be reckoned with now.

In its third warning to consumers of steel within three months the War Industries Board put the needs of the second half of the year for war and essential industries at 20,000,000 tons of finished steel products, or 3,500,000 tons more than the expected output.

A sharp challenge of the 20,000,000-ton estimate came from automobile interests, accompanied by a call for a definite assurance as to steel supply, even on a reduced scale. No assurance has been given, nor can it be given, the most certain thing in the prospect being that the use of steel for war purposes will increase, while production is less likely to increase. The week has brought a reminder that summer heat will yet be a factor.

The ability of iron and steel jobbers to replace their stocks is a moot question. Manufacturers generally rule that replacement orders can only be filled to the extent of shipments for war essentials in the preceding month. This policy points to a lessening percentage of warehouse business. The existence of good-sized stocks of steel in manufacturers' hands, amounting in the automobile industry to four or five months' supply in some cases, explains the absence of shut-downs with the gradual tightening of government control, but points to some radical readjustments in the next few months.

Buying of finished steel has fallen off greatly, the government policy being to keep about three months ahead of the mills. Accumulated orders may be expected to decline, therefore, but without signifying a change in operating prospects.

Among the smaller producers of pig iron the feeling grows that an advance in the price should be made for the fourth quarter. Virginia, Tennessee and Eastern Pennsylvania furnaces are especially concerned in the agitation for zone prices. In case of a pig-iron advance, if only for less-favored producers, the claims of certain plate mills would be urged again.

The largest new structural steel undertaking involves 12,000 tons for the Liberty shipyard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Alameda, Cal., to be supplied by the McClintock-Marshall Company.

How well the steel makers have met shipbuilding demands is shown in the shipments from mills of 265,000 tons of material for the Hog Island yard and 157,000 tons for the submarine boat plant.

Even with the prodigious increase in tinplate output, plans for new capacity are announced. The steel corporation's plant at Gary will be more than doubled as quickly as the work can be put through.

UNLISTED STOCKS
Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston
MILL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	76	80
Amoskeag pfd	78	80
Arlington Mills	124	126
Bates	124	126
Boston City	124	126
Brookline Mills	124	126
Charlton Mills	124	126
Columbus Mfg. Co.	124	126
Carrollville Mfg.	124	126
Dewitt	124	126
Everett	124	126
Fair Alpacas	124	126
Fair Mills	124	126
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	124	126
Hamilton Woolen	124	126
King Philip Mills	124	126
Lancaster Mills	124	126
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	124	126
Lincoln	124	126
Lyman Mills	124	126
Manomet Mills	124	126
Mass. Cotton Mills	124	126
Mass. Mills in Ga.	82	85
Merrimack Mfg. Co.	124	126
Nashua Mfg. Co.	124	126
Naumkeag	124	126
Nonquitt	124	126
Pacific	124	126
Pennepack	124	126
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	124	126
Salmon Falls	124	126
Sharp Mfg.	124	126
Sharp Mfg. pfd	124	126
Tremont & Suffolk	124	126
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	124	126
Wamsutta Mills	124	126
West Point Mfg. Co.	124	126
Woolen Mills	124	126
American Glue	124	126
American Mfg.	124	126
American Mfg. pfd	124	126
Chapman Valve pfd	124	126
Draper Corp.	124	126
Greenfield Tap & Die	124	126
Heywood Bros & Wakefield	124	126
Ho. pfd	124	126
Plymouth Cordage	124	126
Saco-Lowell Shops	124	126
Hood Rubber	124	126
do pfd	124	126

NEW YORK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Clearing House statement today is: United States subtreasury debtor \$1,927,099. Exchanges \$638,477,804; balances \$54,007,087.

AMERICAN HIDE'S
PROFITS RECOVER

Surplus Earnings for Three
Months Equal to \$6.39 a
Share on the Preferred Stock

BOSTON, Mass.—The American Hide & Leather Company's profits recovered in the quarter to June 30 on the return swing of the leather market pendulum. Surplus earnings for the three months were \$830,539, equal to \$6.39 a share on the \$13,000,000 preferred stock for the period, compared with net profits of \$489,744, or \$7.76 a share in the March 31 quarter.

By accumulating profits equal to \$18 a share on the preferred stock in the June 30 year, American Hide & Leather is able to show an aggregate of more than \$51 a share earned for the preferred stock in the four years since the European war began. This total has been drawn down by dividend payments only to the extent of \$17 a share, which includes the Oct. 1 next dividend of 4½ per cent.

The concern is in the unusual position of possessing net current assets in excess of the par of outstanding bonds plus the market value of the outstanding preferred. Net current assets as of June 30 were \$14,110,950. On that date there were \$3,156,000 of the first-mortgage bonds in the hands of the public. Adding the value of the \$13,000,000 preferred at \$9, makes the combined figure \$13,556,000.

The strengthening of its financial status in the past four years will measurably simplify the capital readjustment which is anticipated next year in connection with the maturity of the remnant of the bond issue and the fact that preferred stockholders have a claim for 112 per cent of back dividends.

LARGER EARNINGS
FOR ST. CLAIR OIL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recent activity in Sinclair & Refining Company shares has followed the realization that earnings since February have shown a decided upward trend. It is understood that June returns especially registered a good improvement over previous months. There is every reason to expect earnings will continue at high levels, despite taxes.

Sinclair was two years old June 30. The report for the 1917-18 fiscal year ought to be out in early August, and should show surplus income, after everything, including war taxes, of at least \$5,000,000, equal to \$5 a share.

Operations at all plants are proceeding very satisfactorily. This particularly applies to the pipe line from the Cushing (Okla.) field to East Chicago. Part of the flow is being turned over to the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Sinclair's neighbor on the lake front, under contract made some time ago calling for about 2,000,000 barrels. The rest is being used in Sinclair's refinery at East Chicago.

In 12 months to end June 30, 1918, Sinclair will not have to face the abnormal operating cost incident to laying the 800-mile pipe line last winter. The entire construction program should be completed before Dec. 31 next. But this does not mean the creation of any further capital obligations. Whatever funds are necessary to complete the project will be taken from earnings.

Sinclair is committed to a conservative policy, i. e., building up working capital, finishing the construction program and retiring a substantial amount of the \$20,000,000 notes, before giving any consideration to dividend resumption.

ASKS STABILIZED
OIL DIFFERENTIALS

TULSA, Okla.—Addressing oil men of the mid-continent field, General Director Adm. of the oil division of the Fuel Administration proposed that stabilized differentials be created as between crude petroleum and finished products at the refinery, and as between refinery prices and price to the ultimate consumer, saying:

"The present discussion will not go into the question of price of crude. That should be eminently satisfactory to producers. Certainly, never before have they received profits equal to those now gained. New development is active, production being more than maintained, and from the viewpoint of national need, there is no valid argument for increased prices. Our discussion has to do with the subject of premiums above the base price for crude of superior quality."

"It is not to be understood as an order to pay premiums, but simply as an inquiry—a request—to the industry, to determine the amount of premium a refiner may pay, if he so elects, without criticism. I have presented no plan, for the national welfare, determine a method that will most satisfactorily accomplish the desired result."

"I ask that you keep in mind the abnormal conditions that surround us. We may no longer apply old standards of measurement, but must surround ourselves with the atmosphere of war and use the national necessity as our measuring stick."

MEXICAN OIL LAND PLANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican decree fixing the prices on oil lands and naming conditions is still under discussion in Mexico City between representatives of American owners of oil lands properties and President Carranza. Efforts are being made to have him lower the taxes on oil properties.

LONDON MONEY
RATES STIFFEN

Market, However, Is Expected
Soon to Revert to Easy Position Before Recent Rise—
Stock Market Tone Is Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—During the week ending Saturday, June 29, the stiffening tendency noticeable in the monetary rates during the previous week became more pronounced as the half-year end approached and by the middle of the week under review the market had recourse to the Bank for a small amount of assistance at 4 per cent, but on Friday it is understood that the position was tided over without any help from the "Central Establishment." The rate for overnight accommodation was never less than 3 per cent, with 3¼ for weekly fixtures. The discount market has been quiet throughout the week. With the half-year end out of the way it is expected that the market will revert to the easier conditions which prevailed a fortnight ago.

At the Bank of England the weekly feature was another substantial addition to the note circulation. This week the amount was no less than £1,290,000, which makes the total circulation aggregate £53,674,000 as against £45,000,000 early this year. The bullion stock received an addition of £1,022,000, bringing the total gold holding to £65,228,000. The only other movement of note was an increase in "other deposits" of £3,662,000 and the ratio of reserve has dropped to 18.23 per cent.

The Exchequer Revenue and Expenditure statement for the week ending Saturday, June 22, shows the former to be as a normal figure, the total being £12,766,000. The Excess Profits Tax was again the chief contributor with a total of £4,719,000. The outgoings were smaller at £44,815,000, which is much below the daily average. The deficit was more than covered by the yield from National War Bonds sales which reflects the investment by the public of a large share of their half yearly War Loan interest. The amount of the National War Bond subscriptions brought into this week's accounts, is £35,904,000. War Savings Certificates produced £3,200,000. There was an increase in the amount of Treasury Bills outstanding of £6,370,000, but the balance the floating debt was reduced by the retirement of £11,500,000 of Ways and Means advances.

Attention in the Foreign Exchange Market has been somewhat accentuated by the development in the Canadian position and a good deal of interest attaches to the efforts to stabilize the quotation. The Amsterdam rate is a trifle improved, while the Scandinavian rates are mainly unchanged. Madrid shows no tendency to improve in London's favor, but Switzerland is better.

The tone of the Stock and Share Market has continued to be good with a certain amount of quiet activity. The favorable news from Italy has a strengthening effect upon Gilt Edged Securities and Mexican issues have again been prominent. Home Railway stocks have also been strong and the Rubber share section seems to be making a slight recovery after the recent discounting of the rubber commodity situation. The Mining share department has been mostly quiet and lacking business.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor July 25

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—Samuel Kolker; U. S. Baltimore—J. Mackworth; U. S. Birmingham—A. W. Berry; U. S. Chicago—Phil Karl; H. J. Erwood and O. de Foy, of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.

Cincinnati—M. Israel of K. & L. Shoe Co.; U. S.

Cienfuegos, Cuba—J. Vasquez de Rulloba & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.

Cincinnati—E. J. de Foy, of Montgomery Ward & Co.; U. S.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. Krause, of Kirth, Krause & Co.; U. S.

Havana, Cuba—E. R. Osorio; Essex.

Havana, Cuba—J. Garcia & A. Iglesias; U. S.

Havana, Cuba—J. Viegas de Viegas & Co.; Lenox.

Havana, Cuba—R. Abadin of Ramon Abadin & Co.; U. S.

Havana, Cuba—Ramon Poblet of Poblet & Mundet Co.; 82 Lincoln Street.

Koekuk, Ia.—H. W. Hulskamp of Hulskamp Bros.; U. S.

New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Co.; Lenox.

New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Bowman & Co.; 113 Lincoln Street.

New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Murphy Co.; Essex.

Sacramento, Cal.—E. T. Reedy of Weinstein Lubin Co.; 10 High St.

San Francisco—C. A. Doble; Essex.

San Francisco—George R. Weeks; Tour.

San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor, of Philadelphia Shoe Store; Essex.

Savannah, Ga.—H. B. Essex.

Savannah, Ga.—A. Mazo; U. S.

St. Joseph, Mo.—C. A. Battreal of Battreal Shoe Co.; Parker.

St. Louis—M. L. Smith; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Cincinnati—Mr. Attee of The Val Dutton-hofer Sons Co.; Essex.

London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$52,704,560	\$37,599,252
Balance	14,550,155	4,516,723

The local subtreasury's credit balance today is \$887,150.

BRITISH TRADE AND
OUTLOOK IN CHINA

Returning Missionaries Give
Hopeful Report of General
Development in Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a time when acute pessimism prevails in British trade circles as to the outlook in China due to the unsettled conditions, the few missionaries who are able to return to Europe are coming back with quite a different point of view. It is not a cheerful tale they tell of what is actually happening locally, but rather one of hopefulness that character is beginning to be appreciated. I met such a man the other day and asked him to explain:

"The political condition of modern China, he said, and the conflicts between the southern and northern troops in the western area have, it is true, ushered in a time of strain and stress for the missionaries, but it has its compensations. They find more doors open than they can fill, and one of the most striking instances of the expansion of the work and influence of Christian agencies of all sorts. It is quite common for missionaries, for example, to be called on to act as go-betweens by the Chinese, and many cities have been saved through their intervention. In 1900, during the Boxer crisis, a mission station was the most unsafe place in the country; now it is the refuge for all who can claim any friendship with the missionaries. Headed by the Chinese officials, who never hesitate to send their wives, crowds of inhabitants of all classes troop into the mission station directly there is a rumor that armed forces representing either one side or the other are approaching, since the advent of any soldiery is regarded as a visitation of equal bad omen. They often bring their belongings, their documents, their wealth. The next step is to induce the resident missionary, either Chinese or foreign, to proceed outside the city walls to meet the invader and buy him off, either by appeals to his better instincts or by persuading him to reduce his terms. In some cases out of ten, he is successful to a very considerable extent."

"People who only read about this incessant internal trouble in the country, wonder, perhaps, that we can all honestly assert that the Chinese are a great people. They only need a clean administration which would free the large amount of money there is in the country. Corrupt officials simply cause the money to be tied up, whereas, what is wanted is free circulation. There is no change in the characteristics of the modern Chinese, even in existing circumstances, which some may think tend to lower his morale. The merchant and the agriculturist are still the backbone of the nation. Commercial rectitude is still quite unimpaired. The retail trader may be as sharp and shrewd as any Jew, but having made the bargain or contract, no power on earth will make him break it. It is not easy to find a people of whom it can be said that neither prosperity nor economic depression affect in any way the purity of its business methods."

"Despite all the chaos in the Far East, despite the momentary disappointments, I still hold the view that immense possibilities for modern progress exist in China. The Chinese have only a surface crust of materialism engendered by heathenism and a strong philosophy, and underlying it a strong dynamic force. It is possible to get below the crust by character, more, perhaps, than through dogma. Look at the progress of recent time. Torture has been swept away and, like suttee in India, is seldom heard of, except in very isolated cases. You may not be able to eradicate it at once and irrevocably, but the end is in sight. Women are coming into their own in China today, not merely among the Christians, though they have led the way, but generally. Their position in the home is steadily improving and their education is greatly encouraged in all centers of population. Indeed when it once gets effectually under way the women's movement in China may astonish the world."

"Nor do I think that people are well advised in thinking that from the point of view of world politics, China can be considered as a negligible quantity. The Chinese think they count, ought to count, and intend to count. They may assert themselves in their time and in their own way. There is no doubt they respect the English-speaking races, and are willing to offer their friendship, which they think is a valuable one. The next few years will show whether this ideal is to be realized, but the opportunity, if lost, may not easily recur."

"Postmaster-General Burleson makes it clear, in his announcement that the greatest care will be taken to conserve the properties and their permanent earning power, so that for the long future it would appear that investors in these great companies have little to fear for the stability and earning capacity of the corporations."

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MOTION PICTURES

Photo Play Notes

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Mae Marsh in a Goldwyn film, "The Glorious Adventure," which is released for the first time in Boston this week, illustrates certain bad tendencies of the star system. The director has carefully emphasized all the scenes which he imagines give the star opportunity for her peculiar talent, and has carefully subordinated those which seem to him not to set forth this talent so clearly. The result is a curious, ill-balanced bit of work. It may be that the director thought that the unplayable story might be made to carry by making it a one-character play, but he overlooked the fact that the leading man was altogether too good an actor for this method to be successful. The story is of a southern girl reared in ignorance of present-day customs and costumes, who decides to "pay a visit" to some one, somewhere, and lands in the home of a young bachelor manufacturer. Here the story takes a sudden twist toward the sociological, for the visitor mixes into the economic affairs of her host, who is occupied with a strike, and makes him promise to treat his help well before she will marry him, which of course is the end of the story. It seems a pity that the obvious talent of Miss Marsh should be wasted on trivial stories and through incapable directing as it is now.

When Sessue Hayakawa acquires his own company and has something to say about the directing, as is announced to happen soon, it is quite likely that he will not allow some of the glaringly bad bits of direction to appear in a film which are to be found in "The City of Dim Faces," released in Boston this week. For instance, although the characters are Chinese, the subtitles appear in the sort of Japanese-English which Wallace Irwin has made familiar in his Togo stories. The Chinese actors are obviously under the watchful eye of the director, so much so that naturalness is lacking. At the end is a totally unnecessary and utterly incongruous bit of sectarianism in the introduction of a cross. The story deals with the problem of a mixed

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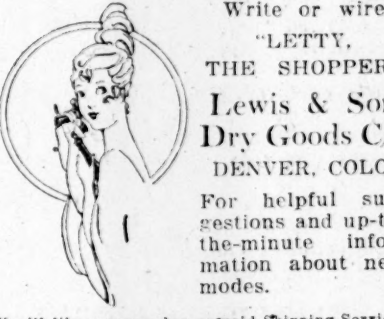
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EDUCATIONAL

CHEMISTRY FOR STUDENTS IN INDIA

Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler Tells How Practical and Theoretical Phases of Study May Be Adjusted—Work in Actual Plant

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—For his address to the chemical section of the Indian science congress, held this year at Lahore, the president of the section (Gilbert J. Fowler, D. Sc., F. I. C.) chose the subject of the training of students in applied chemistry. To deal with such students, he remarked, was his first business in life; and throughout the whole address it was evident that such training had been specifically directed by him to the recent industrial developments of India. This gives to Dr. Fowler's discourse a unique interest, which is best conveyed by actual extracts from this profoundly interesting address, and not through a condensed report. After a few preliminary remarks, the president spoke in part as follows:

"In the first place, we may consider just where chemistry begins to find its useful application. Primitive industries, even those involving chemical processes, get on very well without applied chemistry. They are really arts. Thus, to take an example with which I happen to be familiar, the indigenous method of preparing shellac involves little or no capital expenditure. The raw material of this industry is stick-lac, which is an exudation produced by the lac insect (*lacchardia lacca*) on the twigs and thinner branches of certain trees. From it three products are obtained: a resin, a wax and a dye. It is possible for the workman to deal successfully with quite small quantities of stick-lac. A few pounds can be washed by treading, with water, in a stone trough, when the dye and some of the wax and finer portions of lac come away and are collected as a sediment, which is made into small cakes, dried and sold for a few annas per pound as lac dye. The washed lac grains, known as seed-lac, are dried in the sun, mixed with a little resin in a narrow cylindrical calico bag, which is heated over a charcoal fire, and the molten lac squeezed out by twisting the bag. The molten lump of lac scraped from the bag is gradually and cleverly flattened out and finally pulled into a thin, even sheet by skill of hand and fineness of touch which a professional juggler might envy.

Such shellac, though the best brands maintain their quality, is never from the nature of the case an absolute standard product. The lac dye, as already described, comes on to the market in cakes containing resin, wax and dirt in varying proportions, and pure lac wax is not, to my knowledge, on the market at all to any serious amount, although it has all the qualities suitable for purposes such as those for which beeswax is used. If shellac, lac wax and lac dye are to be made of standard and uniform quality, suited to various purposes (a different quality of lac, for example, being required for varnish from what is needed for lac making or for gramophone records), then modern methods of manufacture are called for, where a large quantity can be handled at once by one process. This involves expensive machinery and plant; and hence we at once are met with the question of critical output, i. e., the production of sufficient salable material to pay for the expensive plant and machinery involved. It is at this point that modern industry begins, and that the student of applied chemistry is required.

Through chemical schools have multiplied, and researches fill more and more pages of the journals and possibly increase in dullness with their number and bulk, it may still be questioned whether proportionately more real chemists are produced than formerly, when the most restricted field gave opportunities for greater thoroughness, both in thought and work. In India the subject of applied chemistry, using this term in the widest sense, is of much more recent introduction than in Europe; and its students labor under greater difficulties, owing to the absence of numerous industrial centers where many general ideas can be picked up almost unconsciously. The need for definite and systematic training in this direction is, therefore, the more urgent for those who are to take their place in the industrial developments to which all look forward hopefully in these days, and for which at any rate, there is abundant scope.

"If asked what is one of the most important qualifications for success in applied chemistry I should be inclined to say the possession of technical sense. By technical sense I understand the faculty of being able to recognize difficulties which can be overcome by further research or adaptations of existing knowledge. It often happens that a process only becomes possible after some further progress has been made in directions that may be quite foreign apparently to the immediate problem. It was the internal combustion engine which made possible the aeroplane. Cheap electrolytic chlorine facilitates the production of cheap non-inflammable solvents, such as carbon-tetrachloride, which stimulate improved oil and fat extraction processes, and so on. A process useful in one industry for one purpose may be applied in another to an allied but different problem. The applied chemist with technical sense must be quick to see these possibilities and make use of them. Moreover, he must be able quickly to translate a process from the laboratory bench to the works.

"And here at once we come to the

first important matter to be decided in the training of the applied chemistry student—how far is he to be trained as an engineer and how far as a chemist? The question of the relationship between the chemist and the engineer raises issues in my view fundamental to the right development of chemical industry.

"After 25 years of close association with engineers in attempting to solve problems in applied chemistry, I am clear that the two professions have their distinct spheres; and trouble is bound to arise either when the chemist poses as an engineer or perhaps, still more, when the engineer poses as a chemist. At the same time, the chemist should know enough of engineering to know what it is reasonable to ask an engineer to do; and the engineer should know enough chemistry intelligently to grasp the chemist's requirements. Having said so much, however, I would add my own firm conviction that the chemist, and not the chief engineer, must be the captain of the ship. It is true that in a big chemical works the engineer is everywhere in evidence; he puts up the blast-furnace, the sulphuric acid plant and the gigantic gas holder and all the things that strike the eye. Yet all these things are only means to ends; and if the active directing thought is not chemical, they will become a dead weight and a bar to progress.

"Special qualities are demanded of our applied chemist, if he is to take the place which is his right. It is unfortunately true that many of the chemists trained in the ordinary schools are not fitted to deal with large practical problems demanding courage and initiative and the power of controlling men and machinery, and so the responsibility passes into the hands of the engineer. But if the chemist is to assume this last responsibility as he should, he must cultivate, besides his scientific and technical knowledge and experience, a knowledge of humanity. He must learn to understand and sympathize with the workmen who carry out his instructions. He must realize that although a workman may not be able to express himself in scientific language, his daily contact with the process gives him an intuitive knowledge which is a natural integration of data only obtained by the trained chemist after much labor and observation.

"I have watched the gradual working up of a mass of molten steel in an open hearth furnace. The chemist comes along and takes his sample, and as rapidly as possible does a carbon color test. But the workman in charge looks through the blue glass at the boiling mass and says to himself: 'I think she's about right now, Bill'; and he pours the charge successfully without reference to the chemist.

"Not only must there be this human understanding between the chemist and the workman in charge, but every subordinate, down to the humblest wheelbarrow of ashes from the boiler, must feel that he has his proper part to play in the right working of the whole organization under its directing head. How is this type of man to be produced? In the first place, the general type will depend not on any detailed educational program, but on the spirit which informs that program. Though it is essential that an absolutely sound foundation of chemistry, physics, and if possible mathematics, be laid, yet if the tone of university life be to separate the graduate from his humble brethren, so that when he meets them in the works he does not feel the fellowship of common service, it is to that extent unfitting for his career in applied chemistry. Advantage should be taken in the courses of purely scientific chemistry, whether inorganic, organic or physical, to choose typical examples from technical chemistry to illustrate general principles. A student whose theoretical training has been given this practical bent and whose social education has been in the direction of a wide and generous humanity will, especially if he has devoted some of his vacation time to workshop practice, find a position to take advantage of the more specialized post-graduate training which is to fit him to enter a works with some confidence.

"In this post-graduate training he should come in contact with an experimental plant typical of all general operations, such as distillation, filtration, etc. Such a plant may be the smallest unit, capable of turning out a technical yield of any given product, but it should be an exact model, if possible, of a full-scale plant. It is a good thing for a student to 'worry through' an operation on a semi-technical scale with sufficient guidance only to prevent injury to the plant, and that he should have more systematic teaching later.

"Students who have been judiciously watched and guided, without too much detailed instruction at first in the operation of various typical pieces of experimental plant, are much better able to appreciate systematic instruction. After some six months, then, of this exploring work in any specific direction which each student may, for various reasons, choose, all students should be given a short course of lectures on mechanical engineering, fuel, steam and power problems, with special reference to a chemical plant. They should also then devote some time to mechanical drawing and to working out problems in plant and machine design. In this way they will acquire confidence in the preliminary consideration of actual manufacturing propositions which they will have to discuss with the mechanical engineer later. Along with this, they should be guided in the right way of handling some specific industrial possibility and asked to work out a business proposition from the data of their laboratory or experimental semi-technical experiments. These reports may

be criticized by the professor and form a very useful method for developing that technical sense to which reference has been made. Further criticism of such reports may be obtained by making them the subject of a colloquium, where they are open to discussion by the whole staff and the general body of students. Of course, whenever possible, visits to actual works should be encouraged.

"At present, at the Indian Institute of Science, these methods are being tried out in a modest way; it is not possible for more than a limited number of paths of industrial research to be followed. But one foresees the time when there will be a model plant for each staple industry. War conditions, for example, have caused the installation of a complete model of an acetone fermentation plant, which enables the greater number of essential problems of this highly modern industrial development to be tried out. This is also the case in regard to the sandal oil industry, which is now such a source of profit to Mysore. Again the production of soap will shortly be transferred from the department of applied chemistry to a new factory in Bangalore. The students who have worked through these experimental plants will not feel strange when they go into large scale works, and they also will have learnt to appreciate the help of labor and how they can direct it to the best advantage by wise and humane encouragement and sympathy, without sacrifice of strict discipline."

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

As one result of the Shakespeare-Cervantes commemoration in 1916, an Anglo-Spanish Society has been founded. At its first meeting held recently at King's College, London, Prof. J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly read a paper on "The Spanish Sources of the English Drama." He warned his hearers against hasty conclusions as to direct derivation on the mere grounds of dates and resemblances. Both the English work and the earlier Spanish might come from a common source, which, in one instance, was certainly Arabic. Again, there might be an intermediary, often a French or an Italian version; or again, an English translation. As to Shakespeare's knowledge of Spanish, the lecturer was inclined to think he had none. That dramatist's avoidance of Spanish material might, however, be due to the tension between the two countries in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Shakespeare was far too astute to run the risk of dealing in Spanish wars, on tracing the diminishing influence of the Spanish drama in more recent times, Professor Kelly indicated that British playwrights might learn much from the Spanish dramatists of today.

The Spanish Ambassador presided at the meeting and remarked that his first duty in England was exactly the same as the fundamental aim of the new Anglo-Spanish Society; namely to promote and maintain friendly relations between Spain and the British Empire. With one object in view, the society in particular, he had special sympathy, and that was the provision of traveling scholarships for students who showed proficiency in the Spanish language. He would also like to see facilities in Spain for the housing of those who wished to delve into the rich mine of the archives of his country, or to improve their knowledge of its literature and of the laws, institutions and customs of modern Spain. Such advantages should be reciprocal between the two countries. Nothing had struck him more, in the course of his reading, said Señor Merry del Val, than the way in which the inhabitants of the different European countries managed to live in close intellectual intercourse in ages when the means of communication were, from a modern point of view, scarcely existent. The results were strongly reflected in their art, and still more in their literature. The very rapidity of modern movement was the cause of more frequent but shorter visits abroad, coupled with a certain speciality of knowledge of other countries very different from that acquired by the slow-traveling artist, student or craftsman, who laboriously arrived at some great scientific or artistic center, there to live in close communion with kindred spirits of different races for months or years at a time.

A notable event in the recent chronicle of Cambridge has been the meeting of two groups of academic visitors—Italian and American. The latter group consisted of 11 members of the American University Union in Europe, a society formed to meet the needs of American university and college men and their friends who are in Europe on any service, military, naval or other, in the cause of the Allies. As this union has a membership of over 5000, drawn from more than 100 universities and colleges in the United States, this first group of visitors is likely to be succeeded by many others of the same kind.

The ten Italian professors are on a tour of inspection of many British universities besides Cambridge. Their first goal was Oxford; after leaving there, they spent three days in inspecting the far-flung University of London. Immediately on the conclusion of the visit to Cambridge, it was arranged that they should separate into groups, and see either Manchester, Leeds or Sheffield University. Reuniting, they were to proceed to the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The visit of these distinguished Italian professors—among whom is Professor Volterra, the great mathematician of Rome—forms part of the new movement intended to draw together the universities of all the allied nations.

"THE PERSIANS" AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Dr. Ernest C. Moore Talks on Performance of Greek Play by Students of Normal School

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"My thoughts were first turned toward a school production of 'The Persians' of Aeschylus by a remark of somebody in England in the early days of the war," said Dr. Ernest C. Moore, principal of the State Normal School here. He was telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his feelings about the exploit lately carried out by his students of presenting, in John Stuart Blackie's translation, the old Greek play, which recounts how the Athenians with his mighty army and fleet, and how his hopes of conquest were shattered in the fight of the ships at Salamis.

"On looking up my Aeschylus and renewing my acquaintance with 'The Persians,'" Dr. Moore went on to say, "I was struck by the bearing of the play on the situation in which democracy now finds itself. The work reveals the story of 'Der Tag,' or 'The Day'—that day in which the news of the rout of Xerxes is brought home to his people. There is the scene of the Persian elders waiting for an announcement of the victory which their forces over the Athenians, Xerxes has gone forth to quell the Greeks, so that he may make Persian territory co-extensive with the air of heaven. Then comes the messenger, and the queen mother receives tidings of the annihilation of the mighty host."

"Thereafter comes the calling up of the spirit of Darius, and the words of condemnation from the father of Xerxes: 'And doing this, my son hath done a deed whose heavy memory shall not die.' The past generation itself rises up to pass remorseless judgment! Lastly, we see the return of the broken, penitent Xerxes. 'As the defeated Persian king, in our representation, led the chorus in the final lamentation, and the stage became empty, it seemed to me that I was witnessing the demise of a nation. Instead of the conclusion of a play.

"'The Persians' is the oldest Greek drama that has come down to us. It was presented in Athens in the year 473 B. C. Aeschylus himself fought at Salamis, and his 'Persians' is nothing but a patriotic record of that battle. He gave it to the world as his contribution to the cause of freedom and democracy; and we were actuated by the same motive in producing it." Dr. Moore went on to say that when the play was first called to his attention early in the war, he was teaching at Harvard University and Radcliffe College in Cambridge, Mass., and that he had read it to his students there. "On my arrival at Los Angeles last December," he continued, "I learned that the Normal School had produced a Greek drama two years previously. Accordingly, I thought at once, 'Why not perform 'The Persians'? The idea was taken up enthusiastically by our director, Miss Evelyn Thomas, who had worked with Professor Murray at Oxford in Greek drama, and the entire student body responded equally to the idea. We all agreed that nothing else that we could do could contribute so significantly to an understanding of the great issue which is at stake today as this turning of our thoughts back to the even greater, because more unequal, struggle which the Athenians made to preserve the plant of liberty when it was a young and tender shoot."

"It was at Marathon that history really began, for was at Marathon that men ceased to be dumb driven cattle and became self-assertive, self-determining beings. At Marathon men fought against tremendous odds to preserve a new-found way of life which to them had become an ideal more real and demanding than individual existence itself. After thousands of years of groping in the dark, human beings had found out a way of living together which enabled them to be themselves and at the same time, members of a community. They had struck out a course which preserved them from both evils of human life—slavery on the one hand and anarchy on the other. Ever since that day, the stream of history has followed the direction which they gave it. 'We had the co-operation of every department of the school. The costumes and the stage setting were designed by the school of fine arts, the costumes themselves being actually made by the school of home economics. The properties and lighting were undertaken by the manual arts school, the music was assembled and performed by the school of music, and the dances were evolved and performed by the school of physical education. Thus we had the stream of departments contributing in an orderly way to the magnificent spectacle; and at the same time, students were receiving practical instruction. Nor must I omit to say that the entire cost, including lighting and all materials, was \$350.

"Best of all, because of the motive which actuated the performance, all who took part seemed thoroughly to understand the play. 'Today, when democratic government is the hope of unnumbered peoples, a great theme like that of 'The Persians' must animate the performers with much the same feeling which inspired the Athenians. Most people, perhaps, consider that the end of drama, and of literature as well, is merely to please. But there is another viewpoint; that the function of drama and literature is to instruct, to educate, to guide and to ennoble. That is not the commercial viewpoint, but I do not see why the schools have any need of accepting the commercial viewpoint of the drama. I would draw on the great minds of all ages for material. But the power of dramatic expression, as an educational force, has not yet been seriously considered. In the great movement for education which is now sweeping the country, dramatic expression will find its place. We have learned not only from the mistakes of our allies, but from the policy of our foes. The war has been prepared in the German schools for the last 40 years. Now it is for us to educate the nation in those ideals which make for peace. Never has the interest in education been more widespread, never has education been considered of such vital importance as today."

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DR. MAXWELL GIVES HINTS TO TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. William H. Maxwell, retiring as superintendent emeritus of schools in this city, issued to district superintendents and principals the following message of advice: "Do not attempt to lay down hard and fast directions which teachers under your supervision must follow. Be content to be leaders, not dictators. The first duty of a superintendent or a principal is to furnish his full share of inspiration and suggestion to his corps of teachers. His second great duty is to call forth all the inspiration, all the invention, all the originality, all the power that each teacher possesses. When he has had any marked degree of success along these two lines, he will have performed his duty fully."

"To the teachers, he said: "(1) Keep yourselves fresh by constantly reading not merely books on teaching, but the great literature of the world. Always remember and apply in your reading, however, the weighty advice which Edmund Burke gave to his son, 'Reading,' he said, 'and much reading is good. But the power of diversifying the matter infinitely in your mind and of applying it to every occasion that arises is far better.' "(2) Make special preparation for every lesson which you give your class. Always speak from a full mind. What the aim of the teacher should be in preparing himself for conducting a class recitation cannot be better stated than it was once by the late Superintendent Howland: 'To secure this close, untiring attention (of the pupils)—the first essential of a successful recitation—there must be in the mind of the teacher a clear and well-defined conception of what is to be done, the points to be gained and the conclusions to be reached, so that ambition may not be dulled and curiosity extinguished by misdirected effort and fruitless endeavor. The truth, as yet ungrasped, should be placed so temptingly near, that indifference to its possession shall be an impossibility and earnest exertion a delight.' "

"(3) Where you find it necessary or desirable to engender and cultivate good intellectual habits, do so by daily practice with your pupils, from the beginning of the term to the close. Do not repose in the idle belief that a good habit, say of memorizing good literature or pursuing a correct method of solving mathematical problems, can be acquired in a few days' or weeks' work at the beginning, the middle or the close of a term. "(4) Always remember that gentleness is the most valuable quality in a teacher. If you cannot lead children to perform the desired tasks and acquire the necessary habits by gentle means, you cannot be a good teacher."

THE GIRL'S CAREER AND HER EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A war-time educational problem which is causing concern to parents and teachers was noted by Miss Walsh, principal of the Bishop Strachan School, Toronto, at the closing exercises of that institution. Briefly, the problem is the tendency of girls to rush into the many highly paid or romantic occupations, known to vocational specialists as "blind-alley" careers, rather than to take the longer training to equip themselves for those professions by which they can render a larger service to their day and generation. Thus, the bank, the munition factory, the Red Cross motor truck and the V. A. D. kitchen are attracting the very girls who could best afford to train for the professions of social service or of teaching. Moreover, the very lack of the longer discipline is having a serious effect upon the characters of the girls in those countries that have now been at war for close upon four years. For, whereas women, men and boys are looking upon life more seriously than ever before and are preparing to make constantly greater and greater sacrifices, young girls are in danger of becoming selfish, frivolous and even callous, owing to easily earned money, and a new independence.

Miss Walsh made an appeal to parents for cooperation in bringing about a re-education of their girls to national service and true citizenship. Mr. Fisher's education bill in England, she said, has, in spite of opposition and criticism, asserted the idea that the citizen of the future has a claim to a more thorough and a more protracted period of training than has been granted him in the past, his ultimate value to the State to be enhanced at the cost of some postponement of his immediate value. This idea must be accepted and acted upon individually, if the girls of Canada are to become the women that the future is calling for. In the period of upheaval and reconstruction after the great civil war in England of 270 years ago the plea of Mil-

ton was for more education, "by what wherewith," he cried, "the nation perishes." In the reconstruction today, Miss Walsh begged, let teacher and parents avert the same evil by laboring together to bring home to the girls the truth that conscientious work honors the worker, and by teaching them that it is their duty to develop their talents in trust for the good of the community.

MAJ. A. ROGERS ON FOREMEN'S TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Major Allen Rogers, of the American Chemical Society, in a recent talk on reconstruction after the war, said:

"The young man who is anxious to serve his country should not overlook the need in his haste to meet present-day necessity. One of our greatest needs will be for trained men to handle the reorganization of manufacturing industries after the war. In considering how to increase our efficiency as an industrial nation, we must look beyond the laboratory. We must see how the results of research may be adapted to factory practice. What we most need at present is men who can take the results of the research chemist and intelligently interpret them into the language of the shop."

"Industrial education of the great army of workers who fill minor but responsible positions of foremen and superintendents is needed, in order that they may understand the processes which have taken years to develop. In a certain sense we are becoming overeducated, in that we are training too many men to fill chemists' positions and not enough men for superintendents' positions. There are hundreds of plants that do not employ chemists but that do require intelligent supervision. All of these offer positions of responsibility and trust which should be filled by men with technical training."

HUMAN RATHER THAN MATERIAL TEACHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A larger national viewpoint in education will come with the future, so Dr. John W. Withers, superintendent of schools of St. Louis told the International Kindergarten Union, in convention here, while discussing the war and educational reconstruction. He said in part:

"We must bring our education closer to the life of democracy. The emphasis must be upon the human rather than the material elements. The nation is going to have a larger voice in the education of the future than it has had in the past. The local policy of control in education has not accomplished the desired results. There should be a Secretary of Education, to have a voice in the life of the nation and on a par with the other members of the President's cabinet. There should be an appropriation for American education from an American point of view, which should be spent in determining a standard below which no man should be allowed the rights of citizenship in the United States."

TEACHERS NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—More than 250 rural schools of Saskatchewan are unable to reopen because of the shortage of teachers, it has been announced by officials of the Department of Education. In addition many teachers will be required for schools in the fall which are not open during the summer months, and for many new school districts whose organization is pending. The Department of Education is preparing to relieve the situation and is turning to the high schools and colleges of the Province for relief, expecting to secure about 500 high school students to take up positions in the rural schools for the terms covering the last half of 1918. Provisional teachers certificates will be issued to those who will go, but none will be taken until after the June examination.

SIR ROBERT FALCONER TO TALK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, who has been on the advisory board of the Khaki University ever since its inception, has gone overseas to lecture before Canadian soldiers in the training camps in the summer session. Sir Robert hopes also to proceed to France to assist at the Vimy Ridge University; and before his return to Canada he is to confer with several Oxford professors who are mentioned as possible successors to John Fletcher, as professor of Latin in University College.

PROF. F. B. KENNEDY TO LECTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prof. Philip B. Kennedy of New York University, on leave of absence as American commissioner attached in London, has been invited to give a number of lectures at the summer session at Cambridge University the first two weeks in August. He will discuss social and economic conditions in the United States.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY GIFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—By the will of Dr. James Douglas, metallurgist and member of the Phelps Dodge Company, the sum of \$50,000 is left to McGill University, Montreal, for a dormitory. In his lifetime Dr. Douglas made many munificent gifts to McGill.

SCHOOL RESPONSE TO WAR DEMANDS

What Has Been Done in Various States for Making Youth Patriotic—Drafted Men Aided—Farm Work Encouraged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The assistance given to schools by state departments of education, in the teaching of patriotism and in the use of war work and war problems as incentives to loyalty, has been summarized by the Institute for Public Service.

Local schools in North Dakota offer instruction to illiterate drafted men, so that no Dakota soldier or sailor shall be unable to read or write. Men of draft age in New Hampshire already possessing skill in some mechanical line, are given special training. A farm labor and equipment survey was made in New York, Kansas, Delaware and North Dakota, the last named proclaiming a school holiday for that purpose.

A seed survey, to eliminate poor seed, was made in Kansas; and a survey of industrial schools, to ascertain how they might contribute more to production, was made in Kentucky. In Kansas, farms, dairies and implement stores were used for instruction in the care and adjustment of farm machinery, dairy cows and milk. In Maine, the normal schools provided summer vacations for teachers. A state-wide drive for recruiting teachers was made in Maine, where the State Department of Education circulated plans for securing teachers to fill vacancies. For improving teachers in the service, the New Jersey plan is proposed, by which teachers of superior type conduct their own schools from Tuesday through Saturday, using Monday as a day for helping inexperienced teachers.

Summer camps for boys under agricultural teachers are to be conducted in Delaware, boys to be paid by farmers, those over 16 as full hands, those between 14 and 16 at a lower rate for lighter work.

Farmers, farm hands and implement dealers were enlisted as teachers of school boys under the direction of agricultural teachers or school principals in Wisconsin. School credit was given for such work done on Friday afternoons and Saturdays from April 15 on—for example, "raising, marketing 25 chicks, 10 points;" or, "developing a flower bed, 3 points." Teachers supervising farm or garden work or special manual training work, are allowed in Vermont the same credit toward promotion and higher salary as is given for attendance at a summer school. All teachers in Wyoming were asked to make war activities a regular part of their school work, to take the place of less vital subjects. A week of national songs was held in Kentucky, leaflets of instruction being distributed.

In addition to asking schools to emphasize war information and beyond giving information, several states issued concrete suggestions about the way to teach national civics in the light of war problems. In Vermont, a war book was issued, to be used in actual classroom drill. In Connecticut, two different bulletins were issued, giving short stories of eight different countries at war. California bulletins began with the causes of the war, told what America fights for and needs, gave lessons in character building, and indicated roads to efficient citizenship.

Writing letters to soldiers and sending them scrap books of home things were advised for Oregon pupils as part of their regular work in English. To insure regular and separate emphasis upon war lessons, half a day a week was set aside in Connecticut and 10 minutes a day in Texas.

Typical best practices were circulated to local schools throughout New York State, so that all should quickly know about the most successful experiments and contributions. Caution against letting war activities lower the standard of school work was issued in Pennsylvania.

Among types of war work successfully done by all or several state departments of education are the following:

State superintendents were made state representatives for various educational and money-raising drives. German textbooks were examined for un-American or pro-German dogmas and the teaching of German and teaching in German were eliminated. The anniversary of America's entrance into the war was widely celebrated. School credit for farm and garden work is quite generally given. Boys are being trained as junior four-minute men. Poster competitions have been conducted to supplement other active work in selling Liberty bonds and war thrift stamps and in raising war funds. Coal shovels have been tagged to encourage economy in the use of coal. High school boys have been encouraged to go on farms, even when their school terms had to be shortened. Military instruction or practical forms of physical training have been widely introduced. Patriotic literature, including the President's addresses; pamphlets from the Committee on Public Information and requests for help from fuel and food administrators have been distributed by the millions. Summer demonstrations at schoolhouses in food economics and conservation are general. Conferences on ways of using war lessons in school work, after as well as during the war, have been called in many of the states, all of which are now cooperating with the national commission on needed changes in school purposes and methods.

THE HOME FORUM

Joe-Pye-Weed

And the name brings back those
kindly hills
And the drawing life so new to me;
And the welcome that those purple
blossoms
With their tiny trumpets blew to
me.

How they come again—those rambling
roads;
And the weed's wild jewels glowing
there.
Richer than a paradise of flowers
Was that bit of pasture growing
there.

Weeds—the very names call up those
faint
Half-forgotten smells and cries
again.
Weeds—like some old charm, I say
them over.
And the rolling Berkshires rise
again.

Rail, Boneset, Toadflax, Tansy,
Weeds of every form and fancy;
Milk-weed, Mullein, Loose-strife,
Jewel-weed,
Mustard, Thimble-weed, Tear-thumb
Clovers in all sorts—Nonesuch, Mel-
lot;
Staring Buttercups, a bold and yellow
lot
Daisies rioting about the place
With black-eyed Susan and Queen
Anne's lace.

Names—they blossom into colored
hills;
Hills whose rousing beauty flows
to me.
And with all its soundless, purple,
trumpets,
Lo, the Joe-Pye-Weed still blows
to me!

—Louis Untermeyer.

Old Mr. Prejudice

It made me laugh to see how old
Mr. Prejudice was kicked and tumbled
about in the dirt; for though a
while since he was made a captain of
the Diabolians, to the hurt and
damage of the town, yet now they had
gotten him under their feet; and, I'll
assure you he had by some of my
Lord Understanding's party his crown
cracked to boot. Mr. Anything also
became a brisk man in the broil; but
both sides were against him, for he
was true to none. . . . It was now a
wonder to see my Lord Will-be-will so
indifferent as he was; he did not seem
to take one side more than another,
only it was perceived that he smiled to
see how old Prejudice was tumbled
up and down in the dirt; also when
Captain Anything came hallooing up be-
fore him, he seemed to take but little
notice of him.—Bunyan, in the "Holy
War."

Malmesbury
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Market Cross at Malmesbury

Although Malmesbury lies only
three miles from the great Roman
road known as the Fosse Way, rep-
resented at this point at the present
time by a green, grass-grown track
between hedges, and although there
are Roman remains not far off, not-
withstanding from Roman times seems
to have been found in Malmesbury
itself. The abbey, with its memories

of the famous Aldhelm, who went
from Malmesbury to become Bishop
of Sherborne, was founded in the
Seventh Century. A. D. Its history
in Saxon times was an eventful one,
while after the Norman conquest
Thorold, the Norman from Fecamp,
ruled there before his departure from
Peterborough.

William of Malmesbury has told the

story of the abbey up to the Twelfth
Century, and of the great church he
declared that "in size and beauty it
exceeded any other religious edifice
in England."

Leland says that "The tower of
Malmesbury stands on the very
top of a great silt rock, and is
wonderfully defended by nature; for
Newton water cummuth a 2 miles from
north to the town; and Avon water
cummith by weste of the town from
Lokington a 4 miles off, and meete
about a bridge at south east parte of
the town and so forth Avon by south a
while, and then turneth flat west
toward Bistow." He also imparts the
information that: "The tower hath a
great privilege of a fair about the foot
of Saint Aldhelm; at which tyme the
town kepeth a band of harnessd men
to se peace kept."

Malmesbury looks peaceful enough
nowadays and it is not easy to imag-
ine that it was ever necessary to have
a "band of harnessd men" to keep
order there.

At the head of the main street,
near the old abbey church, stands the
great market cross, a fine octagonal
structure, dating from the reign of
Henry VII. Of this, Leland wrote:
"There is a right fair and costly
peace of work in the Market place
made all of stone, and curiously vout-
led for poor folk to stand dry when
rayne cummuth. Ther be 8 pillars
and 8 open arches; and the work is
8 square; one great pillar in the middle
berith up the voute."

True Style

There are certain defects of taste
which correct themselves by their own
extravagance. Language, I suspect,
is more apt to be reformed by the
charm of some master of it, like Mil-
ton, than by any amount of precept.
The influence of second-rate writers
is at best ephemeral; for true style,
the joint result of culture and natural
aptitude, is always in fashion, as fine
manners are, in whatever clothes.
—Lowell.

On the Ocklawaha

Presently we abandoned the broad
and arid highway of the St. Johns,
and turned off to the right into the
narrow lane of the Ocklawaha, the
sweetest water lane in the world—a
lane which runs for more than a hun-
dred and fifty miles of pure delight
between hedgerows of oaks and cy-
presses and palms and bays and mag-
nolias and mosses and manifold vine
growths; a lane clean to travel along,
for there is never a speck of dust in it,
save the blue dust and gold dust which
the wind blows out of the flags and
lilies; a lane which is as if a typical
woods-trail had taken shape.

Dick, the poleman—a man of mar-
velous fine functions when he shall
presently come to the short, narrow
curve—lay asleep on the guards, in
imminent peril of rolling into the
river over the three inches between
his length and the edge; the people
of the boat moved not and spoke not;
the white crane, the curlew, the limp-
kin, the heron, the water turkey, were
scarcely disturbed in their quiet voca-
tions as we passed, and quickly suc-
ceeded in persuading themselves that
we were really after all no monster,
but only some daydream of a mon-
ster. . . . The lucid current lost all
semblance of water. It was simply a
distillation of many-shaded foliage,
smoothly sweeping along beneath us.
It was green trees, fluent.

If you will place your chair just in
the narrow passageway that runs
alongside the cabin, at the point
where the passageway descends by a

step to the open space in front of the
plot house, on the left hand side fac-
ing the bow, you will perceive a cer-
tain slope in the railing where it de-
scends by an angle of some thirty de-
grees to accommodate itself to the step
aforesaid; and this slope should be
in such a position as that your left
leg unconsciously stretches itself
along the same by the pure solicitation
of the fitness of things. You should
then tip your chair in a slightly diag-
onal position back to the side of the
cabin, so that your head will rest
thereagainst, your right arm will hang
over the chair back, and your left arm
will rest on the railing. I give no
specific instructions for your right leg,
because I am disposed to be liberal in
this matter and to leave some gracious
scope for personal idiosyncrasies as
well as a margin of allowance for the
differences of time and place.

Having secured this attitude, . . .
repulse with a heavenly suavity the
conversational advances of the drum-
mer who fancies he might sell you a
bill of white goods and notions, as
well as the polite inquiries of the
real estate person who has his pri-
vate theory that you are in search of
an orange grove to purchase; then
sail, sail, sail through the cypresses,
through the vines, through the float-
ing suggestions of the unutterable
that come up and sink down, that
waver and sway hither and thither;
and so you shall have revelations of
rest, and so shall your heart forever
afterward interpret Ocklawaha to
mean repose.—Sidney Lanier.

The Etrick Shepherd Asks "Twae-Three" Lads to Supper

In the Memoir of Robert Chambers,
his brother William quotes an amus-
ing account which he wrote of a sup-
per party to which the poet, James
Hogg, had invited the two brothers.

"James Hogg was accustomed, in
his latter days, to leave his pastoral
solitude in Selkirkshire once or twice
every year, in order to pay a visit to
Edinburgh. He would stay a week or
a fortnight in the city, professedly
lodging at Watson's Selkirk and Pee-
bles Inn in the Candlemaker Row, but
in reality spending almost the whole
of his time in dining, supping and
breakfasting with his friends; for,
from his extreme good nature and
other agreeable qualities as a com-
panion, not to speak of his distinction
as a lion, his society was much
courted. The friends whom he visited
were of all kinds, from men high in
standing at the bar to poor poets and
slender clerks; and amongst all the
shepherd was the same plain, good-
humored, unsophisticated man as he
had been thirty years before, when
tending his flocks amongst his native
hills."

"The only uneasiness which the
poet felt in consequence of his being

so much engaged in visiting, was that
it rendered his residence at Watson's
little better than a mere affair of
lodging, so that, in his reckoning,
the charge for his bed bore much the
same proportion to that for everything
else which the sack bore to the bread
in Falstaff's celebrated tavern bill.

To remedy this, in some degree, the
honest Shepherd was accustomed to
signalize the last night of his abode
in the inn by collecting a vast crowd
of his Edinburgh friends, of all ranks
and ages and coats, to form a supper-
party for the benefit of the house.
In the course of the forenoon, he
would make a round of calls, and men-
tion, in the most incidental possible
way, that two or three of his ac-
quaintances were to meet that night
in the Candlemaker Row at nine, and
that the addition of this particular
friend whom he was addressing, to-
gether with any of his friends he
chose to bring along with him, would
by no means be objected to. It may
readily be imagined, that if he gave
this hint to some ten or twelve indi-
viduals the total number of his
visitors would not probably be few.
In reality, it used to bring something
like a Highland host upon him. Each

of the men he had spoken to came,
like a chief, with a long train of
friends, most of them unknown to the
hero of the evening, but all of them
eager to spend a night with the Et-
rick Shepherd. He himself stood up
at the corner of one of Watson's large
bedrooms to receive the company as
it poured in. Each man, as he
brought in his train, would endeavor
to introduce each to him separately,
but would be cut short by the lion
with his bluff good-humored declara-
tion: "Oo ay, we'll be a weel acquaint
by and by."

"The first two clans would perhaps
find chairs, the next would get the bed
to sit upon; all after that had to
stand. This room being speedily
filled, those who came subsequently
would be shown into another bed-
room. When it was filled, too, an-
other would be thrown open, and still
the cry was: 'They come!' At length,
about ten o'clock, when nearly the
whole house seemed 'panged' with
people, as he would have expressed
it, supper would be announced. Then
such a rushing and thronging through
the passages, upstairs and down-
stairs, such a tramping, such a crush-
ing, and such a laughing and roaring
withal—for, in the very anticipation

of such a supper, there was more fun
than is experienced at twenty ordi-
nary assemblages of the same kind.
All the warning Mr. Watson had got
from Mr. Hogg about this affair was
a hint, in passing out that morning,
that 'twae-three' lads had been speak-
ing of supping there that night. Wat-
son, however, knew of old what was
meant by 'twae-three,' and had laid
out his largest room with a double
range of tables, sufficient to accom-
modate some sixty or seventy people."

Certain preliminaries have mean-
time been settled, and a chairman
appointed.

"In then gushes the company, bear-
ing the hard of Kilmeny along like a
leaf on the tide. The great men of the
night take their seats as arranged,
while others seat themselves as they
can. Ten minutes are spent in push-
ing and pressing, and there is, after
all, a cluster of Seathless, who look
very stupid and nonplussed till all
is put to rights by the rigging out of
a table along the side of the room.
At length all is arranged; and then,
what a strange miscellaneous com-
pany is found to have been gathered
together! Most dealers are there
from the Grassmarket, gentle and
slender young men from the Parlia-

Substance, a Quality of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the most difficult prob-
lems with which the human
mind has to deal is that of
accurately defining God. But, if the
Scripture promise is to be fulfilled
that all men shall know God, it is of
the utmost importance that each one
of us shall be able to define God ac-
curately in order that we may prove to
ourselves that we know Him, for, of
course, we can only be sure that we
know what we can prove.

The mistake that mankind make and
have always made is that they con-
ceive God in terms of matter or quan-
tity. Even the Israelites did this when,
under the direction of Moses' teach-
ing, they turned away from the concept of
God as a thing of stone or wood. In
Egypt, they had accepted images of the
stars, of birds, beasts and fishes as
gods, or as representative of God; and
in the wilderness and throughout their
national life, while their faith in God
brought them the results of that faith,
events prove that very few of them
advanced beyond the conception of
God as a mental image or quantity.
Otherwise they would have recognized
the universal nature of God and have
ceased to look upon Him as a tribal
God belonging solely to themselves.

God is divine Principle, or Mind,
and it is absolutely impossible for
Principle to be outlined in any ma-
terial or even mental sense. There-
fore, if we could gain a correct con-
cept of Deity, we must look for Prin-
ciple in a qualitative rather than in a
quantitative sense. That is, try to
understand God as quality, rather
than to make the attempt to fathom
infinity. And since Principle, in order
to be Principle, must be infinite,
Deity is the infinite quality or Mind
which contains within itself the sum

total of qualities or ideas requisite
to constitute universal being. Thus
Mrs. Eddy says, on page 275 of Science
and Health, "All substance, intelli-
gence, wisdom, being, immortality,
cause, and effect belong to God. These
are His attributes, the eternal mani-
festations of the infinite divine Prin-
ciple, Love. No wisdom is wise but
His wisdom; no truth is true, no love
is lovely, no life is Life but the divine;
no good is, but the good God bestows."

Now, if it is true, and it is true,
that God is the divine Principle, or
Mind, of all that exists, and in which
all that exists is contained and has its
being, Mind in its infinite wisdom
must have provided a means through
which this grand fact may be made
manifest. Man is this means, for "Man
is the expression of God's being,"
(Science and Health, p. 470.) This,
therefore, means that whatever God is,
whatever is in or of God, and what-
ever pertains to the nature and char-
acter of God, is made manifest through
man. Then, since Principle, Mind,
God, is not outlined or quantitative in
any material sense, man, the im-
age and likeness of God, the idea
of Mind, the expression of Principle,
also cannot be outlined as quantita-
tive in a material sense. God in order
to be Principle and infinite must be
the eternal substance and quality of
all being; and generic man in order
to be the expression of Being must be
the manifestation of all the attributes
of Deity, and, therefore, the substance
of man's being and of all that belongs
to him is the reflection of the eternal
"substance of things hoped for," in a
word, of God.

Notwithstanding all this, substance

is generally considered to be a ques-
tion of and dependent upon the evi-
dence of material sense. Now, ma-
terial sense, because it is not capa-
ble of cognizing anything outside of
its own nature, has always deemed
that to be substantial which is a and
of matter, or which allies itself most
nearly to material and physical causa-
tion or law. The inevitable result of
this is that there appears a counter-
felt material man through whom mat-
ter and its attributes may have ex-
pression. This of course leads to the
belief that man is a material, material
being, living in a material universe,
and, equally of course, makes him
the slave of all the vagaries of mat-
terial sense. It is only logical, then, that
this material man, believing that he
has his origin in matter, that he lives
in a material body and is surrounded
by a material universe, is forced to
accept a finite and limited view of sub-
stance, and it is natural for him to
feel that it is something which can
be withheld from him, that his posses-
sion of it is uncertain and limited, and
that it can waste or be taken away
from him against his will.

The more substance is viewed
through mortal, material sense, the
less a man's substance becomes, and
the more inevitably he and his uni-
verse are progressing toward the logi-
cal outcome of the limiting process;
namely the annihilation of everything,
himself included. But mankind is
earnestly striving to get away from
death and annihilation! And how
can they do this? Certainly not by
having a mortal, material, a limited
view of substance. No, they must
give up the habit of measuring and
limiting all things; they must gain
the true understanding of God, Spirit,
as the only power, the substance of
all things.

In the proportion that this is done,
we shall see and prove the inexhaus-
tible nature of substance, forever pro-
ceeding from God and forever reflected
through man, and we shall bear wit-
ness with Spirit, which saith, "Man,
whose senses are spiritual, is my like-
ness. He reflects the infinite under-
standing, for I am Infinity. The beauty
of holiness, the perfection of being,
imperishable glory—all are Mine, for
I am God. I give immortality to
man, for I am Truth. I include and
impart all bliss, for I am Love. I
give life, without beginning and with-
out end, for I am Life. I am supreme
and give all, for I am Mind. I am the
substance of all, because I AM THAT
I AM." (Science and Health, pp. 252-
253.)

Cavour

"Cavour was the most thoroughly
practical of the Italian statesmen. It
is the special character of his career
that his success was due to his own
ability, not to the idea or the party
he represented; not to his principles,
but to his skill." Lord Acton writes
in his "Historical Essays and
Studies." "He was not borne to power
on the wave of public enthusiasm, nor
by the energy of an opinion incorpo-
rated in a mass of followers. He was
not a representative man in the
domain of thought, not a great parti-
san in the domain of action, not a
popular favorite trained in agitation,
or sustained by the prestige of great
achievements. Yet he acquired and
kept a position in which men who
were his superiors in genius, in char-
acter, and in eloquence—Balzo, Gio-
berti, Azeglio—successfully failed; in
which men who were identified with
the chief memories and hopes of Ital-
ian patriotism—Mamiani, Fari-
nelli, La Farina—were content to be
his subordinates and assistants; and
where all his rivals sacrificed or sus-
pended their own principles, animos-
ities, and aspirations, in order to in-
crease his power and his fame. The
statesman who could blend such ma-
terials, and make of them the instru-
ment of his greatness; who could
withstand at the same time the an-
timosity of Austria and the ambition
of France; who could at once restrain
the Catholics whom he injured, and
insulted, and the republicans whom
he condemned; and who, standing
between such powerful enemies and
such formidable allies, almost accom-
plished the unity of Italy to the Min-
cio, and increased fourfold the domi-
nions of his king—must always remain
one of the most conspicuous figures,
as he is one of the most distinct char-
acters in the history of his country."

"Like most of the continental Lib-
erals, and like most men who are not
religious, he considered the State as
endowed with indefinite power, and
individual rights as subject to its su-
preme authority; whilst, like the revo-
lutionists in France, he accepted the
legacy of absolutism left by the old
régime, and sought to preserve its
force under contrary forms. Societies
are really divided not into monarchies
and republics, but into democracies
and aristocracies; whatever the form
of government, there are in fact only
two types, organized and atomic so-
ciety, and the commonest and most
visible sign of the two is equality and
inequality. The real basis of in-

equality is the privilege of a part as
contrasted with the rights of the
whole, and its simplest essential form
is the privilege not of class, but of
age—that is, inheritance by primo-
geniture. Nothing else is required for
aristocracy; nothing else can create
an aristocracy. Cavour, though a
noble, and an enemy of democracy,
was a decided asserter of its funda-
mental principle. 'Civil equality,' he
wrote in 'Il Risorgimento,' 'is the great
principle of modern society.' The
statute gave the nomination of sena-
tors to the king; he wished to make
them elective. 'Often accused of blind
admiration for England, and of se-
cretly entertaining the guilty design
of introducing amongst us the aristo-
cratic portion of their institutions,' he
loudly declared—that to imitate Great
Britain in this respect would be a
fatal error, and would introduce into
the Constitution the sure germs of
future revolution. To attempt to in-
stitute a peerage similar to that of
England would be the height of
folly."

Morning

It is the fairest sight in Nature's
realms.
To see on summer morning, dewy-
sweet,
That very type of freshness, the green
wheat,
Surging thro' shadows of the hedgerow
elms;
How the eye revels in the many shapes
And colors which the risen day re-
stores!
How the wind blows the poppy's scar-
let capes
About his urn! and how the lark up-
soars!
Not like the timid corn crane scudding
fast
From his own voice, he with him takes
his song
Heavenward, then, striking sideways,
shoots along.
Happy as sailor boy that, from the
mast,
Runs out upon the yard-arm, till at
last
He sinks into his nest, those clover
tufts among.

—Charles Tennyson.

To Others

Not what has happened to myself
today, but what has happened to
others through me—that should be
my thought.—F. D. Blake.

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AND
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the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Vatican Friedenssturm

THE peace offensive is developing as rapidly and as violently as General Foch's counter-attack on the Marne salient. For a long time past Germany's position has been hopeless. The tremendous blows on the western front, delivered one after another, with a reckless indifference to the cost in German life, have been hurled down, as has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, as the gambler casts his main. Break through on the western front, reach the Channel ports or enter Paris, Germany must as an alternative to surrender. The long succession of von Hindenburg failures has been followed by the disappearance of von Hindenburg, and the appointment of the "brains of the army," von Ludendorff, as the fourth and most unsuccessful of the chiefs of the staff. What von Moltke could not do with all the advantages of the surprise on his side; what von Falkenhayn failed in doing, in the first fury of the reckless drives launched against Verdun; what von Hindenburg attempted in vain, with the full advantage of the Russian debacle to assist him; that von Ludendorff was not likely to accomplish, with a year of failure behind him, and with the United States army piling up before the German lines.

People who are not used to following military maneuvers have imagined that the great attack before St. Quentin, the desperate attempt against Ypres, the succès d'estime between Mondidier and Noyon, and finally the last drive for the Marne, have spelt victory because they have gained important terrain, and taken a certain number of prisoners and guns. But the fact is that every succeeding one of these ventures has proved more disastrous than the last, because no objective has ever been gained, in spite of a prodigal waste of man-power which could not possibly be maintained. So, today, Germany finds herself face to face with the inevitable, and turns desperately, first one way and then another way, in a series of peace offensives.

An innocent public may be deceived by the shuffling of the political pack in Berlin and Vienna, by sudden surprising statements by von Kühlmann and Count Czernin, and then by their dramatic retirements for having insulted the might of Germany in the field. As a matter of fact, to those understanding, it has been a most interesting pantomime. Count Czernin insinuated that it was necessary for negotiations for peace to go hand in hand with victorious campaigns of Austria and Germany in the field. Junkerdom, whether in Berlin or Vienna, raged at the mere suggestion, and Count Czernin, as everybody who understood the hyplay was quite prepared to see, bowed to the storm, and Baron Burián reigned in his stead. The comedy was amusing, because well informed people knew that Count Czernin had been the political mentor of Franz Ferdinand, and that the letter to "My Dear Sixtus" had not reached the hands of Monsieur Poincaré without his knowledge. When, however, Junkerdom discovered that it could win in the field without any peace offensive by Count Czernin, that wily politician covered his Emperor, and stepped smilingly aside, to await his inevitable recall to office, in order to carry on the negotiations which he had been dismissed for instituting.

Precisely a similar pantomime was performed a little while later in the Reichstag. This time the performer was von Kühlmann. Von Kühlmann had been guilty of an indiscretion precisely similar to that of Count Czernin, and attended with precisely the same results. The blue envelope came, in due course, to von Kühlmann for offering himself as a temporary political sacrifice on the altar of the Fatherland's necessity. Neither in Berlin nor in Vienna, however, was the minister acting independently. The Wilhelmstrasse and the Leipzigerstrasse knew all that was happening, equally with the Ball-Platz and the Platz am Hof. Czernin's and Kühlmann's may come and go, but the peace offensive of the Austro-German powers goes on unchecked.

Yesterday morning the peace offensive took a new departure. Von Ludendorff's armies had been subjected to a week of severe hammering, and it was manifestly becoming a little difficult to induce Berlin to believe for a second time that the strategic retreat of von Hindenburg from Bapaume was to be duplicated in a strategic retreat of von Ludendorff from the Marne. Von Hindenburg, it will be remembered, retired to the Siegfried line, in order to create a strategic zone of desolation between himself and an enemy who never lost touch of him. The sad case of von Ludendorff was even more remarkable. He pushed his troops across the Marne, to the southern bank, in order to cover an advance along the northern bank, and then suddenly withdrew them, after "a complete victory," during which his whole forces were in retreat before the enemy. In such circumstances it was inevitable that the Wilhelmstrasse and the Ball-Platz should take a hand in the game. The hour of the justification of Count Czernin and von Kühlmann was manifestly approaching. To the rage of Junkerdom, it was announced that Count Czernin was to be recalled to the councils of the Emperor, and simultaneously the Vorwärts printed the terms of a new treaty, which was to leave the Central Powers the spoils of victory.

Now it will be remembered that the Vorwärts was the paper which so strongly backed von Kühlmann's abortive peace offensive. The Vorwärts, it is judiciously pointed out by the "viper press," whether in the dominions of the Central Powers or in neutral countries, is the last paper on earth on which the Foreign Office would bestow its confidence, and therefore if the Vorwärts has learned the terms to any projected treaty, and approved of those terms, the terms must be peculiarly generous to Germany's enemies. Now all this is almost as amusing as the pantomime in Austria and the comedy in Germany. Everybody knows exactly why the Vorwärts has been

selected to play the dove in the latest peace offensive. It has been explained, quite fully and quite recently in these columns. The Vorwärts is a Socialist newspaper, fully controlled, in the present condition of things, by the German High Command, and doing precisely as it is told. But the appeal for peace is being made not to the Foreign Offices but to the Socialists and pacifists of the belligerent countries. Therefore it is deemed necessary that the appeal should come not from a Junker journal, or even from a clerical organ. That would be allowing the comedy to degenerate into a farce. The organ to appeal to the Socialists and to the pacifists must obviously be a Socialist organ, and when autocracy guides the hand of the Socialist editor, what is there in a name? Of course the Leipzigerstrasse does not imagine for a single moment that the Vorwärts dove is going to find the land. The Vorwärts dove, like the Czernin or Kühlmann dove, will return with an empty beak. The dove which it is hoped will return with the olive leaf in its mouth, is the Vatican dove. And at this very moment the Vatican dove is preparing to leave the ark.

In plain English the real peace offensive, the political Friedenssturm, which is shortly to be launched, is not, as some people innocently think, that of the Vorwärts, it will come from the Vatican, and this means that the offensive is going to be a really serious one, and that the straits in which the Central Powers find themselves are particularly severe. The calculation is that the prestige of the Vatican will force a consideration of its offer, and that if this consideration is entertained, the pacifists and the Socialist peace parties will make it impossible for the Allies to continue the war. It is improbable that the Vatican will make the mistake of talking again about condonation, but the peace terms, which it is preparing to put out, will, all the same, be peace terms intended to save Austria-Hungary and Germany from the effects of their criminality. When it is remembered that in spite of all the crimes committed in Belgium and in Serbia, in France and on the high seas, the Vatican, when it last intervened, seriously proposed a peace on this basis of condonation, it is not difficult to foresee the general nature of the terms which are to be offered. Fortunately the President of the United States has made perfectly plain to the whole world the ground he stands upon. Mr. Wilson is not the man to back down upon his public utterances. His opponents sometimes charge him with acting too deliberately, but nobody has ever charged him with receding from any position he has taken up with thought, and has deliberately stated to the world.

The Tramp

IF EVIDENCE were needed to prove that the existence of the genus tramp is as unnecessary as admittedly harmful, it has been furnished by the notable shrinkage in the number of workless wanderers in the United States since the improvement in industrial conditions that marked the opening of the war. The automatic reabsorption of a large majority of the so-called tramps into the ranks of self-respecting workers in industry has accomplished in a few weeks what social reformers have vainly attempted in as many decades. If this improvement, that has required neither charity nor compulsion, should be properly studied and facilitated in the future, there is no reason why society should ever be called upon again to carry on unwilling shoulders a badge of its incompetence in the shape of an army of vagrants that, in the United States shortly before the war, was computed at no less than 500,000.

This, however, will not be accomplished without first suppressing the habit of thinking that, with the vagrant as conspicuous a member of the community two years ago as in medieval times, when the statute ordered the sturdy beggars into the town stocks, with a comment that "no man wot from whence they come ne whither they go," there must be something inevitable about his presence. The Dutch had no such habit when, in the days of Waterloo, General van den Bosch was preparing more than thirty farm colonies for vagrants; neither had the Swiss whose Inter-Cantonal Union systematically provided food and lodging for tramps and recorded their movements. But the United States has allowed this condition to impede its social progress and to become firmly imbedded in the social system, even investing itself with a dull luster of romance and something of the playful sanction accorded the gallant and jovial Falstaff.

No doubt there is something humorous in the idle gentry sitting in "doss-house" over the "mulligan" and "punk," with their established freemasonry of the road, their indisputable maxims, that there is a good Samaritan in every street, that work may be avoided by begging a new shirt rather than sewing a button on an old one; there is a quaintness in their railroad regulations for the routes of travel from coast to coast on rod, blind, bumper or top, according to the reputation of the train crews for hostility or amiability.

But no literary halo will conceal the truth of the tramp habit, which is that something like half a million men, for certain definite reasons, have been unable to adjust themselves to the social order, and, in consequence, have been placed in a class by themselves to be regarded as different beings from the rest; and society, instead of altering this state of affairs, has established them in a condition of inferiority, fed them, fenced them off with an arbitrary and unbridgeable gap, and endowed them with all the attributes of complete dependency. The tramp, therefore, has not only become anti-social in his separated career, but has succeeded in persuading hosts of other men, who are in want of advice, to slip down into his own condition and lead a life of idleness.

It would be foolish to minimize the efforts of individuals, societies, municipalities, and states in their various experiments with winter lodging houses, soup kitchens, farm colonies, or deterrent penalties, each benefiting a certain number of individuals; but none of these local efforts could obliterate the condition as a whole or check it at its origin, while in many cases they have been accompanied by a condescension that only served to widen the gap.

But is this condition necessary? Is it necessary for seasonal workers in such places as the Mississippi Valley

to wend their way by thousands into the towns, after the middle of November, and live in complete idleness in cheap lodging houses till March, acquiring the habit of idleness, and the dislike for any form of coercion, so that each year a certain number fail to return to work in March? Is it necessary for boys or men, who, from temporary financial embarrassment, are in need of advice, to have the counsel of idlers thrust upon them, as happens year by year in these cheap lodging houses, bringing them into the ranks of the migratory "hobo," or of the definitely work-shy tramp? Is it necessary that thousands of self-respecting citizens should be brought to a condition of vagrancy every year through the effect of drugs or drink? If these things are not necessary, why should they continue?

The truth is, there is no more need for idleness than for the drink or the drug habit; there is enough work, and more than enough, for every man in the United States throughout the whole year. Winter work may not be available in precisely the same locality as summer work, but it exists somewhere in the country; and it is as easy for society to devise a means of bringing the worker to the work, and of seeing that the conditions of the worker are wholesome and good, as it is for a community like New York to spend \$2,000,000 a year in charity to vagrants, or for one like Chicago to harbor 60,000 homeless men each winter.

Moreover, there is ample room in the social order for every type of man, no matter what his attributes, and no system of employment can be efficient unless it can place a man where his particular attributes may be available and offer advice to those who need it most. There is need for sane legislation along these lines, which would not only give to every man an opportunity for satisfying his instinctive desire to lead a useful life, thus eliminating the arbitrary gap between society and its "outcasts," but would avoid the absurd blunder of corralling and segregating the vagrants, which only makes their supposed inferiority more conspicuous and permanent.

The Magyars

THE Hungarian is nothing if not a patriot. He is a born patriot, a lover of freedom, and very brave. There is, in fact, nothing else in the whole wide world like his love of freedom or his bravery, of both of which qualities he is immensely proud. As for his patriotism, he is simply bursting with it. He always talks of his patriotism and always lives it; and he seems to be waiting for every favorable moment to give expression to it. You have only to talk to or observe a Hungarian, from a count to a barber, to discern that characteristic. The actor on the stage acts patriotically; the writer writes patriotically; the orator speaks patriotically; and so it goes through the whole gamut of the professions and the trades up to the topmost one of all, that of the statesman.

It is difficult at first to understand how Hungarians manage to find what one might term the material of patriotism so easily. That is merely because, to almost anyone but a Hungarian, patriotism is not necessarily an accompaniment of the daily round. The Hungarian has original devices for giving expression to patriotism. For instance, the novelist takes care to pick a subject for his work which will emphasize the nation's patriotic ideals, which will depict in graphic form what the nation has suffered under the oppression of the Turk, the Austrian, and other despots. The actor makes the same eclectic selection from the range of plays in his repertoire. He delights in producing a play that shows cruel, tyrannical forces exerted upon unfortunate human units. It does not matter whether he is portraying the tyranny of human passions, of religion, or of politics, so long as it is tyranny. In time, one learns to recognize the various classes and degrees of patriots, and discovers that these people are living so patriotically, every hour of the day and night, that the wonder is they ever have time for anything else.

Then there is the Magyar's love of liberty, that fiery element of his otherwise melancholy temperament. He can no more suppress it than he can his patriotism. Harsh rulers have always tried to place a yoke about his neck. If he is free now, he tells you that he wasn't always so. It was only yesterday that he was fighting for his liberty, and tomorrow he may have to fight for it again. He was once under the Turkish yoke, and then was under the Austrian yoke. The Hapsburgs colonized his lowlands with Slavs and Germans, and succeeded in making the great nobles more German than Hungarian. But, thanks to the patriotism of the lesser nobility and country gentry, they held to their homes and ancient custom, and thus kept alive the noble Hungarian spirit in their people.

Next to patriotism and love of freedom, it is his heroism of which the Hungarian is the most proud. He is always ready to tell you of the heroism of the Hungarians at the disastrous battle of Mohacs against the Turks, of the immortal heroism of the young King and his 20,000 followers, the heroism of the patriotic women of Dobo, who fought side by side with the men, of the heroism of those in the revolution of 1848, of Kossuth, of Déak, of everybody, in fact, who has ever had an opportunity to show his or her fiery Hungarian hatred of oppressors and destroyers of liberty. The historians will inform you that it would take many volumes to give a full account of the deeds of heroism of the men and women of their nation, who have made of Hungary a free democracy.

The Hungarian is so proud of his free democracy that he has publicly declared that he will keep it to himself. That is why he is indifferent to freedom for others. He has obtained such a good political treasure that it would, he feels, be a pity to throw it away upon inferior races. Most unfortunate it is for him that he, the proud Magyar, is afflicted with these inferior races within his own beloved Hungary. He will tell you that when there are bad peoples in Hungarian villages or towns, they must leave because of the force of public opinion, but that it is not so with the inferior Slavs and the Rumanians. He will tell you that the Slovak is shorter than he, that the Slovak has flat, ugly features and much less intelligence of expression, that he is of a poor and cunning race, but that the poorest people in the world are the Ruthenes near the Polish border, who are demoralized by drinking spirits and

allowing their property to fall into the hands of the sharpers; that the tall, dark-eyed, rugged Rumanians are not bad people after all, but that their great weakness is their thirst for revenge if they think themselves wronged, when they burn the villages and the noblemen's houses. Then there are the quiet Slavonians who are mostly peasants, and the heavy and deliberate Germans of Transylvania and other parts. Of course it is a pity that they all preserve their own national existence, but it is owing to the great tolerance of the proud, noble, brave, free, and patriotic Hungarians that all these Slavonic nationalities have not yet been blessed with Magyarization.

Notes and Comments

IT WOULD appear that third thoughts are sometimes better even than second thoughts. The 100,000 prisoners in a day, which we pointed out a short time ago had sunk to 60,000 in two days, has now been curtailed to 50,000 in a week. And still there may be room for reconsideration.

YAKIMA Indians in the State of Washington are waiving all claims for deferred classification, and are asking to be taken in the earliest draft and given an opportunity, as soon as possible, to enter active service at the front. Indians of many other tribes, up to a few years ago called savage, are taking a like course. All this is pleasing, in the first place, because it proves that the Indians are loyal to the United States, its institutions, and its flag, and, in the second place, because the conduct of these warriors in battle is certain to be such as to show the Prussians with whom they may be brought into contact that there is a vast difference between bravery and brutality.

THE residence of former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, in Honolulu, is not to become a mansion for the Governor of the Territory, after all, the House of Representatives of the insular Legislature having refused to appropriate the necessary purchase money. Two things intervened. First, it had been the expectation of the people that the trustees of the estate would present the palace as a gift to the Territory, and, second, it occurred to the thoughtful that since the will is being disputed the transaction might, if carried through, mean investment in a lawsuit. Some day, no doubt, Hawaii will acquire the palace and use it as a museum, for which purpose it is suitable as it now stands. To make it fit for an executive mansion would involve numerous and costly alterations.

ANTIQUARIES have felt some concern at the use of Salisbury Plain, in England, by the English authorities as a camp and training ground during the war. In spite of the good will of the War Office and of the "Tommyes," the prehistoric remains of Stonehenge and at Old Sarum have met with more or less damage. The news that an able archaeologist and competent military inspector has been appointed to watch over the antiquarian treasures of the Plain is, therefore, oil on troubled waters. In these days when ancient monuments of rare beauty and world-wide interest are arbitrarily included within the war zones of the Continent, too much care cannot be bestowed on the preservation of those that remain elsewhere.

THE announcement that Sweden is about to export paper pulp to Great Britain as the result of a fresh agreement between the two countries synchronizes with the interesting statement made by Sir A. Stanley, in the House of Commons, that paper can now be made from sawdust, and that the paper shortage is likely to be considerably relieved. If both these announcements are followed by prompt realization of what they promise, the difficulties under which British publishers and the newspaper trade have been suffering will apparently soon be removed. Meanwhile it is interesting to recall the fact that it was not so very long ago, barely over a hundred years, that a Bermondsey manufacturer, Matthias Koops, dedicated a book made from sawdust to George III. Ten years earlier the same man had written a book with the long-winded title "An Historical Account of the Substances Which Have Been Used to Describe Events and to Convey Ideas, From the Earliest Date to the Invention of Paper." The first edition of the book was printed on paper made from straw.

APPARENTLY, no other word in the vocabulary of this war has attained such currency of speech as has "camouflage," denoting the fine art of deception in military and marine activities. It is rapidly approaching that stage in popular usage when its original meaning will have vanished in a multiplicity of applications. Already the word is used indiscriminately both as a noun and a verb, and one is apt to forget that it is derived from "camoufleur," which means one who deludes by decoration, and that it had specific reference to French theatrical people, to denote their facial make-up, by the attachment of false noses and the general disguise of the features. People with a genius for research, however, are discovering ancient instances that show the art of camouflage to be as old as the hills. The Odyssean wooden horse was camouflage, and Shakespeare, in Macbeth, tells how the Scottish soldiers in the woods of Birnam adopted a singular camouflage by the device of each soldier carrying a bough. Thus, the Shakespearean camouflage constituted as clever a piece of "decoration by decoration" as any reported during the present war.

A COLUMN of German troops, a mile in length, marching four abreast, headed by thirty German officers, the whole a part of the number captured by the American forces in the Château Thierry district, was seen by a correspondent of one of the London dailies, the other day, wending its way in the general direction of the French capital. As it came down a street of a community close to the now famous salient, the French townspeople cried sarcastically, "Nach Paris?" to which some of the prisoners replied, with an appreciative smile, "Ja wohl!" This reply, it should be said, came from common soldiers out of whom all sense of humor had not been crushed by German efficiency. Kultur, of course, has rendered the German officer impervious to a joke.